

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

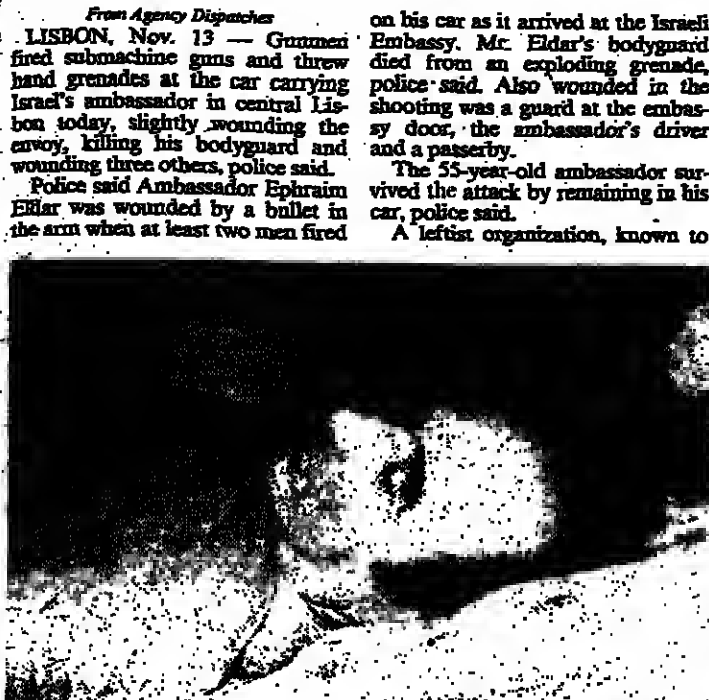
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## Gunmen Wound Israeli Envoy, Kill Bodyguard in Lisbon Attack



Ephraim Eldar is taken into the operating room of a Lisbon hospital after being wounded in an assassination attempt.

## U.S. Urges Decision Soon On Siting NATO Missiles

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (UPI)—With NATO members moving toward agreement on new nuclear arms to offset recent Soviet weapons advances, the United States urged today that it is not possible to put off past this year a final decision on deployment of missiles that can strike the Soviet Union.

U.S. defense officials, describing discussions of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group as "another in a series of steps of consensus building," indicated agreement that NATO's joint security would suffer if issues involving new U.S. arms on European soil were not resolved.

The NATO defense ministers were told that "Congress would not approve investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for development of new missiles if the European countries were not willing to accept deployment," a U.S. official said.

**Basis for Decision**

Recommendations adopted by the NATO Planning Group at the end of its two-day meeting will serve as the basis for a final decision at a ministerial session in Brussels next month, on the plan to put

on his car as it arrived at the Israeli Embassy. Mr. Eldar's bodyguard died from an exploding grenade, police said. Also wounded in the shooting was a guard at the embassy door, the ambassador's driver and a passerby.

The 53-year-old ambassador survived the attack by remaining in his car, police said.

A leftist organization, known to

have links with Irish and Basque guerrillas, claimed responsibility tonight for the attack. In a telephone call to the Portuguese Radio, a faction of the International Workers Organization said the ambush was designed "to punish all those who oppose the creation of a society where there is no exploitation by collaborating with imperialism and capitalism."

Premier Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo ordered an all-out search for the attackers. Police sealed Portugal's borders with Spain and set up airport and maritime checkpoints.

Israel condemned the attack and said it expected Portugal to find the attackers and bring them to justice.

"The Israeli government condemns the murderous attempt on the life of the Israeli ambassador in Lisbon," a government spokesman said.

The attack came 10 days after an Arab solidarity conference in Lisbon where the main theme was Middle East peace and the featured speaker was Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat.

It was the first attack on an embassy in Lisbon since April, 1976, when a rightist extremist group calling itself the Commando for the Defense of Western Civilization bombed the Cuban Embassy. Two persons died in the blast.

The Arab League in Lisbon condemned today's attack as "an unreasonable and repugnant act." A league spokesman said, the attack was designed "to discredit the PLO."

In Madrid, a spokesman for the PLO said the organization had nothing to do with the attack which he described as an attempt to damage Palestinian relations after Mr. Arafat's visit. He said the attack could have come from any of Israel's many enemies.

**Big Drop Found  
In Radiation at  
Three Mile Island**

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 13 (AP)—Radiation inside Three Mile Island's damaged reactor containment building has dropped dramatically since last spring's nuclear crisis, a new measuring probe has revealed.

The probe, along with a television camera, was inserted into the building last weekend through a 9-inch hole drilled in the thick concrete walls. It provided the first direct radiation measurement and the first television look into the building since the March 28 accident, the worst in the history of U.S. commercial nuclear power.

"The radiation probe indicated the gamma radiation levels were in the range of three to five mrem per hour," a plant spokesman said yesterday. Shortly after the accident, radiation in the containment building was estimated at between 30,000 and 50,000 mrem, a measure of radiation. An exposure to several hundred mrem will likely kill a human being.

While gamma radiation is now at only a few mrem, beta radiation in the building is at about 400 mrem, the spokesman said. Beta rays do not penetrate the skin and are therefore far less troublesome than gamma rays. But such radiation levels are still dangerous and no one is expected to enter the building until next year.

**Possible Confrontation**

The possibility of a confrontation affecting the Olympic Games was emphasized last week by Willi Daume, vice president of the International Olympic Committee, in an interview with a television station here.

"I don't believe the public knows what an explosive matter this is," Mr. Daume said. "It is an election year in the U.S. The games in Moscow take place just before the elections. In Carter's government, human rights, the basic laws of freedom, among which is the freedom of the press, are major issues in its own ideology."

He has proposed that one try to find a compromise on the highest political level, that is, between the two foreign ministers. It is also an American problem, because they also have Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, as well as four years later in Los Angeles. If the IOC comes to a basic decision that these games cannot be present, then this decision would also be applicable to the games in their own country."

There again, he said, it is not hard to imagine "how this would stir up the American public opinion, and it could lead to problems regarding the very continuation of the Olympic Games."

Although the radio stations sent a team of 18 persons to the 1976 Olympics in Montreal without difficulty, they have had problems in the past with attempts by East En-



Demonstrators at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran display a flag portraying Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, grasping hands.

**Stores, Schools Remain Closed**

## West Bank Officials Quit To Protest Mayor's Arrest

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (AP)—Mayors of seven towns in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River resigned today to protest an Israeli expulsion order against Nablus Mayor Bassam Shakka.

Israel also expected protests from Egypt at today's negotiating session on Palestinian autonomy. Egypt's Foreign Ministry has denounced the arrest of Mr. Shakka and a new plan for more Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank as obstacles to peace.

Kerim Khalaf of Ramallah, north of Jerusalem, and Ibrahim Tawil of El Birah resigned along with five other officials of towns in the Ramallah area.

Nablus and Ramallah were closed by commercial strikes and a number of schools were shut by student strikes. Israel Radio reported the arrest of five Palestinian students for throwing stones at Israeli cars.

**Israel Choice**

A spokesman for Israel's military government in the West Bank said the Israeli coordinator of municipal affairs would have to decide whether to accept or reject the resignations. According to local press reports, authorities are considering appointing Israeli administrators to manage the local councils, though on decision has been announced.

On Sunday, the Nablus town council quit after Mr. Shakka, an Arab, was arrested and jailed in a maximum security prison pending the outcome of a legal battle over the expulsion order.

Mr. Shakka lost an appeal to Israel's Supreme Court yesterday that he be freed pending the outcome of a legal battle over the expulsion order. The court has issued a temporary injunction forbidding his expulsion.

The military government ordered Mr. Shakka's expulsion after Maj. Gen. Danny Matt, Israel's coordinator for the occupied territories, reported that the mayor had told



**OUT OF CONTROL**—A racing boat flies into the crowd, sending a spectator hurtling into the air, after going out of control during the second World River Boat Championship.

## U.S. Sees Iran Easing Its Stand on Hostages

### Experts See Little Impact On Supplies

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (IHT)—Experts on the oil market generally agree that the decision by the United States to halt imports of Iranian oil is unlikely to affect world oil supplies immediately but could help push up prices over the long run.

In the United States, experts said the 700,000 barrels a day of crude oil and refined products that are imported from Iran, about 4 percent of the U.S. supply, can probably be replaced by petroleum from other exporting countries.

At the same time, energy officials in the Carter administration are nervous about the impact of potential reverberations from the decision on world prices, which have begun to climb again, on Iran, whose exports are considered susceptible to interruption; and on other oil-exporting countries, some of which could decide to cut back on production to support Iran.

The cutoff is unlikely to impair the ability of Iran to sell its oil. Indeed, U.S. officials say privately that it would be unfortunate if Iranian oil production went down, thus reducing world supplies.

The Iranians, who announced they were cutting off oil exports to the United States almost simultaneously with President Carter's announcement, acted swiftly. Radio Tehran reported today that workers at the Kharg Island terminal in the Gulf immediately stopped loading a tanker that was taking on oil for the United States.

An oil official in Japan, Iran's biggest Asian oil customer, said his country can ride out the new development with its 80-day stockpile and national conservation efforts, but added, "If the confrontation drags on, the fire will eventually



Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

reach Japan and the rest of the world."

Two major Japanese oil companies expressed concern that Mr. Carter's decision will increase spot market prices for crude.

In Moscow, Tass reported Mr. Carter's decision in a one-paragraph item.

A Venezuelan Industry Ministry spokesman said his country will not be able to increase substantially its oil sales to the United States.

In Paris, a spokesman said the International Energy Agency does not plan a special meeting to consider the U.S. decision.

The officials also discounted reports that the 20-country agency would invoke its emergency sharing scheme, noting that Iranian crude accounts for only 4 percent of U.S. oil consumption.

In Washington, the U.S. decision is viewed by officials primarily as a political decision, in response to public demands for action.

That order, to be enforced by the U.S. Customs Service at American ports, will be applied against direct imports of crude oil from Iran and

### Tehran Asks UN to Enter Stalemate

TEHRAN, Nov. 13 — Iranian officials appeared today to be moderating their demands that the deposed shah be returned by the United States to Iran for trial, but the students occupying the U.S. Embassy struck to their demand that the shah be returned before they will release their 98 hostages.

Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who has taken charge of foreign affairs in Iran, accused Washington of "pushing the world to the brink of war" and called for a meeting of the UN Security Council. He asked UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in an open letter to intervene personally in the deepening crisis.

Iran's charge d'affaires at the UN, Jamal Shemran, said later today that his government had received no reply on its appeal for a Security Council session.

**First Hints**

Mr. Bani-Sadr's letter contained the first hints of what could be a more conciliatory Iranian attitude, and emphasized the issue of the shah's wealth.

In the letter, and publicly today, Mr. Bani-Sadr repeated Iran's demand that the shah, who is in a New York hospital for cancer treatment, "must be tried in Tehran." But he also said, "The United States must at least accept that the shah is a criminal" and must "return the wealth transferred to the United States by him (the shah), his family and leaders of the former regime."

Mr. Bani-Sadr had outlined those conditions in a meeting last night with foreign diplomats in Tehran. He appealed to the diplomats to

### Iran's Acting Foreign Affairs Chief

## Bani-Sadr: An 'Unpredictable Maverick'

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT)—When Abolhasan Bani-Sadr assumed command of Iran's foreign policy during the weekend, his first public act was a militant declaration of support for the students in Tehran and scores of American hostages for more than a week.

Then, privately, he met with Bruce Laingen, the American charge d'affaires who has been under guard at the Foreign Ministry in Tehran since the embassy takeover, to discuss ways out of the impasse.

The news seemed contradictory. But to American officials and others who have followed the Iranian revolution closely, contradictory moves are characteristic of Mr. Bani-Sadr, a revolutionary theoretician who has been Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's chief economic adviser and a member of his inner circle since the days of their exile together in France.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is "unpredictable," "a maverick" and "something of a lightweight and a kook," officials of the Carter administration said recently. "His ideas are not clearly formulated," a White House official said. "They are more theoretical than practical."

A dedicated Moslem with Socialist views formulated mostly during his 15-year exile in France, Mr. Bani-Sadr is one of five secular members of the cleric-dominated Revolutionary Council that has been Iran's shadow government, and he has focused his influence primarily, but not exclusively, on Iran's economy.

Mr. Bani-Sadr — the name is pronounced approximately BON-ee Sod-der — is a radical exponent of what he calls an "Islamic economy," a somewhat vaguely defined system with goals of government, rather than private, control over big business and of national independence in banking, oil, industry, agriculture and other segments of an economy that had been drained by foreign influences under Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah.

Following the departure of the shah last January, Mr. Bani-Sadr, who returned from exile in Paris with Ayatollah Khomeini, repeatedly refused suggestions that he join the Cabinet of Mehdi Bazargan, who reigned last week as premier.

But Mr. Bani-Sadr apparently has served as a power behind the scenes, taking the job of deputy minister of economy and finance last July and bringing his influence to bear on the economic minister, Ali Ardalan, and the Bazargan government, from inside and outside the ministry.

Mr. Bani-Sadr is thought to be largely responsible for the Bazargan government's decision to issue a new currency last summer and to nationalize Iran's banks and many foreign-held industries.

Although he has been put in effective charge of Iran's foreign relations, Mr. Bani-Sadr has not assumed the title of foreign minister but is rather being referred to as "overseer" or "supervisor" in Iranian radio and newspaper accounts of his activities. This appears to be in keeping with the two-tier system in which the Revolutionary Council shadows the official government.

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As a member of the revolutionary inner circle, Mr. Bani-Sadr has served occasionally as a spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini, denouncing Kurdish rebels, attacking the Bazargan government and addressing himself to other noneconomic matters.

As is the case with other members of the shadow government, little is known of Mr. Bani-Sadr's background. It is unclear when and where he was born, for example, although he is said to be 47.

A boyish-looking man with a dark mustache and a taste for stylish European clothes and French-cut suits, Mr. Bani-Sadr studied economics and sociology at the University of Tehran and later attended the Sorbonne in Paris, where he wrote a doctoral dissertation on agrarian reform in Iran.

**Fled to Paris**

Mr. Bani-Sadr fled to Paris in 1963 after being jailed in Iran for four months and was critically wounded in riots that erupted against the shah in the so-called White Revolution, in which Ayatollah Khomeini was exiled and the shah became an absolute monarch.

Mr. Bani-Sadr became part of the close circle of advisers to the ayatollah at Neauphle-le-Chateau outside Paris, where he served as a public spokesman. While in France, he wrote a number of books, articles and pamphlets in Persian, French and English on Islam, Iran, economics and the aims of an Iranian revolution against the shah.

In an article in The New York Times on Dec. 11, 1978, Mr. Bani-Sadr spoke of "the one definitive reaction of the crisis: the fall of the shah's regime and the establishment of an Islamic republic founded on the popular support for Islamic precepts and the goal of national independence."

"This solution," he concluded, "will bring the country out of the present impasse, restore civil liberties, break the bonds of dependence, promote social equality and achieve the complete independence of Iran."

### 24 Die, 40 Hurt In Gas Explosion At Italy Hospital

PARMA, Italy, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A gas explosion gutted three floors of a hospital, killing at least 24 persons and injuring 40.

Police said at least 24 bodies had been pulled from the debris, including those of 16 patients, five hospital staffers and three visitors. Most of the victims were in the postoperative recovery room, the cardiology section and the gastroenteritis laboratory.

Fire experts said two gas canisters exploded in the hospital's first floor laboratory and the blast brought down the two upper floors as well.

The whole scene of this disaster is unimaginable," said one of the dozens of policemen, firefighters, Red Cross workers and traffic controllers called to the scene. "To the place of three stories there's nothing but a pile of debris."

## Radio Free Europe's Bid May Cause Olympic Crisis

By John Vinocur

MUNICH, Nov. 13 (NYT)—The chance of a possible confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union have come together in the request by two U.S. government sponsored radio stations, broadcasting from here to the Soviet bloc, to cover the Olympic Games in Moscow next year.

Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty have requested two accreditations for two American journalists on their combined staff to report on the games, although the Soviet Union has made it repeatedly clear that it opposes their representation.

The accreditation requests, according to Ralph Walter, executive vice president of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty, are now in the hands of the U.S. Olympic Committee, which is expected to turn them over, with the applications of other American news organizations, to the Moscow organizing committee.

Normally, the committee of the host country would approve without further discussion those accreditations sought by a national committee. But in a statement made in

## Threat Reported In Gandhi Case

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (Reuters)—The Indian chief justice told the Supreme Court today that he had been threatened by a lawyer representing former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay.

The allegation was made during a hearing on a request for the cancellation of Mr. Gandhi's bail on the grounds that he was mistreating his liberty to engage in acts of intimidation. Mr. Gandhi is appealing a two-year sentence for conspiracy.

Chief Justice Yeshwant Chandrachud told the court that the lawyer had warned him not to attend the hearing and that several persons who visited his house "as friends" had advised him either not to go to court or go with the utmost care. The accused lawyer, V.P. Sharma, denied making such a threat.



Political Parties Condemn Abduction by ETA

# Spain Rules Out Talks to Free Deputy

MADRID, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez has refused to negotiate with Basque separatists who kidnapped the foreign affairs secretary of Mr. Suarez's centrist party.

Police sources said today they thought the kidnapping victim, Javier Ruperez, who also is a member of the Cortes (parliament), was being held in Madrid.

In a short statement approved unanimously at the end of an hour-long meeting last night, the executive committee of Mr. Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center demanded the immediate release of the deputy and denounced the kidnappers' demands as "blackmail."

The political wing of the Basque separatist organization ETA said yesterday that Mr. Ruperez would be freed in exchange for the release of jailed Basque terror suspects, and the withdrawal of Spanish police from the Basque provinces. ETA said that it had kidnapped Mr. Ruperez, 38, in Madrid.

they would accept any action — or inaction — by the Suarez government.

All political parties — from the Communists to the conservative Basque Nationalist Party — condemned the kidnapping and urged the immediate release of Mr. Ruperez.

## Metals Output Drops in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Poor labor discipline and a lack of zeal in "Socialist competition" are mainly responsible for disappointing results posted by the Soviet Union's ferrous metals industry this year, the Communist Party daily Pravda concluded today.

Official figures released last month showed that the industry as a whole fell 2 percent short of its production targets for the first three quarters of the year, while steel production, at 112 million tons, dropped by 2 percent from production over the same period last year.

"Socialist competition," also called "Socialist emulation," artificially pits one production enterprise against another in an attempt to replace the profit motive inherent in capitalist competition. Factories vie with one another for honors, which include newspaper articles, state decorations and occasionally cash bonuses.

The Suarez government has said repeatedly that it will grant no more amnesties and will not limit the duties of the Spanish police until Basque police forces envisaged in a new home-rule statute are formed.

In a statement calling the kidnapping "useless" and asking that Mr. Ruperez be released unharmed, members of his family said that

Felipe Gonzalez, leader of Spain's opposition Socialist Party, said ETA's demands "should not even be considered."

A Basque deputy close to the guerrillas holding Mr. Ruperez urged them to free him, saying he owed Mr. Ruperez a favor. Juan Maria Bandres, a lawyer, said that Mr. Ruperez intervened a year after the death of Franco to get him released from police detention.

"He behaved extraordinarily well," Mr. Bandres said. "He managed to get the car taking me to Madrid stopped on the way [from the Basque country] so I could be freed."

Mr. Ruperez' abduction was the ETA political wing's second attempt at kidnapping a Suarez officer. The first, against information secretary Gabriel Cisneros, four months ago, failed.

Different Tactics

Political sources said they did not believe that Mr. Ruperez was in danger of being killed. They pointed out that the guerrillas holding him seldom share the methods of the hard-line military wing of ETA, which has been responsible for nearly all the organization's 70 assassinations this year.

Meanwhile, a young Socialist reported a possible attempt on his life as he walked home last night from the offices of El Socialista, official organ of the Spanish Socialist Party.

Fernando Gonzalez said that a group of youths fired on him from a car as he left the offices in central Madrid. Police said that no bullet casings were found, and they speculated only blanks may have been fired.

Two weeks ago, Basque separatists shot and killed a Socialist militiaman in the northern Basque country, claiming he was a police spy.



William Rees-Mogg, editor of the Times of London, left, goes over a proof of the editorial page with Michael Hamlyn, the executive editor, center, and George Vowles, head printer.

## Sunday Paper to Publish

# Times of London Returns After Year's Suspension

LONDON, Nov. 13 (NYT) — The Times of London resumed publication today after nearly a year's interruption.

The main front-page article of today's issue was President Carter's announcement that imports of Iranian oil had been suspended, together with a report from Iran by the paper's Middle East correspondent, Robert Fisk.

The Times, which had a normal daily circulation of about 350,000, printed 600,000 copies of a 32-page paper. Its sister paper, the Sunday Times, which also suspended publication at the end of last November, will appear again next Sunday.

The interruption, the result of a lockout resulting from labor disputes over manning levels and the introduction of new technology, cost the Canadian publishers, International Thomson, about \$60 million.

One of the paper's columnists, Bernard Levin, bridged the interval with an article starting, "Moreover . . . And its opinion and editorial page was shared by the editor, William Rees-Mogg, and a leader of one of the more militant unions involved in the dispute.

"We decided that we would not go on producing our newspaper in a way which was obsolete, extravagant, wasteful and inefficient," the editor declared. The union chief Barry Fitzpatrick, asserted that the trouble was that the management's ideas had been "presented as an ultimatum."

The letters to the editor were, as usual, a delight. One of them, 11 months delayed, was a perennial contribution, which, citing official registers, showed that the most popular first names last year were James and Elizabeth.

The final letter was from D.J. Connolly: "Sir, last Monday I believe I heard the sound of the first phoenix of the year. Who said it was extinct? Welcome back."

It occupied the space where the news of the year's first cuckoo being heard is published.

## 34 States Sign Accord to Curb Air Pollution

GENEVA, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Governments of Eastern and Western Europe, with the United States and Canada today adopted an environmental protection convention on transboundary air pollution.

The convention was opened for signature at the start of a four-day conference of environment ministers from North America and 32 European nations.

The convention obliges signatory states to make every effort to reduce and prevent air pollution, especially the discharge of pollutants which are blown by winds across frontiers.

The signatories agreed to "develop without undue delay policies and strategies which shall serve as a means of combating the discharge of air pollutants" and to engage in full exchange of information on environmental protection technology.

Formally titled the "Convention and Resolution and Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution," the agreement provides a complaints procedure whereby any signatory state can request talks with another country whose pollutants are being "exported."

## Soviet-Lebanese Talks

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros today held talks with Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov on Middle East developments, government sources said. Mr. Soldatov met with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis on Nov. 2.

Mr. Walter avoided speculating on a possible arrangement that would satisfy both sides, saying, "We think we have the same rights as any other journalistic institution. We've applied normally for credentials and are going about this in a low-key manner. The problems are there, though. The Soviets have made that clear."

Although the Soviet Union was given the right to hold the Olympics after making a pledge that there would be no discrimination against participants or journalists, its room for compromise in the dispute on the stations would appear narrow. Any kind of permission for the stations to report from the Soviet Union would be an unmistakable admission of their complete respectability.

The stations, whose administrative headquarters, transmitters and studios are located here, have a staff of about 1,000 persons. Radio Liberty broadcasts to the Soviet Union and Radio Free Europe to the rest of the Soviet bloc.

By Food and Agricultural Organization Chief

# Worsening World Food Situation Seen

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — More and more people are suffering from malnutrition and hunger and no long-term relief is in sight, the head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said today.

"It is my sad duty to report that, on the basis of most criteria, the [food] situation has deteriorated further in the last two years — it is in fact grim," Director General Edouard Saouma told the 20th FAO conference.

In an accompanying report, Mr. Saouma said that poor rainfall in the Soviet Union and India this year has cut into the world's grain harvest and depleted food reserves. He predicted that the global harvest this year would be 4 percent below last year's record crop.

Mr. Saouma called on all food aid donors to follow the lead of the United States, Canada and the Scandinavian countries and agree to a new and enlarged Food Aid Convention aimed at helping poor countries.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said to nearly 100 agriculture ministers and hundreds of food experts from 146 countries attending the conference that poor countries need to do more to help feed their own people.

Mr. Bergland said that an "increasing global interdependence" must be matched by "a greater acceptance by all nations of shared responsibility for our world poor and our world hungry." U.S. farmers provide 57 percent of world grain exports, and FAO reports predict that the United States' role as the world's breadbasket will increase sharply over the next 20 years.

The FAO estimates that 400 million persons suffer from serious malnutrition, which, according to the FAO, means they do not receive enough calories to "carry out normal functions in [their] daily lives."

Mr. Saouma's report said that "even if we make the most enormous efforts to increase food and agricultural production," about 250

million persons still will be starving by the year 2000.

Mr. Bergland added: "External assistance is effective only if the developing countries are firmly committed to giving the food and agriculture sector higher priority in their own development plans."

"The developing countries must commit more of their resources to agricultural development and provide greater incentives to their food producers. They must consider policies and investments to increase employment in rural areas so that the

small farmer and the landless poor can earn enough to buy the food they need."

Mr. Bergland said that the United States believes "our energies must be directed . . . toward accelerating food and agricultural production, especially in the low-income, food-deficit countries."

Also needed is increased support for international agricultural research and stepped-up efforts to protect valuable croplands from erosion, depletion and degradation, he said.

# U.S. Views Iran as Easing Stand on Shah, Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

pressure the United States to accept the demands.

In Moscow, Arab sources said that the Soviet Union may ask Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to work for the release of the 62 Americans and 36 other nationals. Mr. Arafat arrived in Moscow last night for meetings with Soviet leaders.

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poured in Tehran, student leaders summoned foreign reporters two hours after Mr. Ghothzadeh's proposals were broadcast, and they reiterated their conditions.

U.S. State Department officials also said today that they had been in telephone contact for several days with the Iranian students holding the embassy and was using the line to pass personal messages to the captives. However, the officials declined to say whether any substantive discussions had taken place.

Moscow, in a purported taped interview with his captors, a U.S. Marine held at the embassy urged President Carter to give the American captives priority over the deposed shah. "I don't think it is up to him [Mr. Carter] to decide what's more important — American people who are here or the shah who is in the United States," a man identified as Sgt. Kevin Hemminger, 20, said in the interview. "I think that he should put it first."

In Washington, the Defense Department said today it is sending the aircraft carrier Midway and other ships to the Arabian Sea near the Gulf this week for joint military exercises with Britain. But it said the exercises had been planned "at least six months ago" and were not designed to show U.S. strength to the Iranians.

But when asked if consideration was given to calling off the maneuvers, since they could appear provocative to Tehran, Pentagon spokesman Thomas Lambert replied, "Not to my knowledge." The U.S. Navy has maintained a minor force in the Gulf for 30 years. Two U.S. warships now are in the Gulf, Mr. Lambert said.

In St. Paul, Minn., four Iranian students jailed since Friday on suspicion of plotting to kidnap Minnesota Gov. Al Quie were released today. Ramsey County Attorney Tom Foley said that there had been good cause to arrest the Iranians but not sufficient evidence to formally charge them.

# Early Completion Forecast By Sadat for Mideast Talks

CAIRO, Nov. 13 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat has predicted, in an interview published today, that Egypt and Israel would conclude their Palestinian autonomy negotiations successfully ahead of schedule and that the implementation of the self-rule scheme for the Arabs of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip would begin in two or three months.

Mr. Sadat said the Egyptian-Israeli agreement would be broad enough to cover Jerusalem and persuade Jordan's King Hussein to "shoulder his responsibility toward the West Bank."

Mr. Sadat's optimistic remarks were made in an interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. The re-

## East Germany Clamps Down On Energy Use

BERLIN, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The East German government has threatened the country's leading industries with a tenfold hike in energy bills if they breach new state limits on energy consumption.

Heinz Ziergiebel, chairman of the central energy commission, warned the 1,700 factories and plants that account for 95 percent of East Germany's industrial energy consumption the state will introduce new monthly consumption quotas before the end of this year.

Energy use that oversteps the new limits will be charged at ten times the normal rate, Mr. Ziergiebel said. He did not specify what the quotas would be.

## Pravda Urges Restraint

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Pravda urged Soviet citizens yesterday to practice "strict economy" in the use of fuel and energy resources.

"The needs of our national economy have been growing and that is why our Communist Party considers further development of our fuel-energy complex one of the most important problems," Pravda said. "We certainly cannot be satisfied with the present situation."

# Mengistu Accuses Somalia of Raids

NAIROBI, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — Ethiopia's Marxist leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, yesterday accused Somalia of increasing guerrilla attacks on his country and warned that Ethiopia may fight back, Addis Ababa radio reported today.

The colonel, at a dinner in Addis Ababa for Erich Hoecker, the East German leader, was quoted as saying, "The reactionary Somali government . . . is once again fighting us with infiltrators," and "again provoking us and inviting us for combat."

The Somali Army sent troops to support Somali guerrillas fighting Ethiopia in 1977 for the Ogaden region. It was forced to retreat early last year by Soviet- and Cuban-backed Ethiopians, but the guerrillas kept up their attacks.

## EEC Said to Be Running Out of Farm Subsidies

STRASBOURG, France, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — The European Economic Community is running out of money to make agricultural support price payments to farmers, a senior EEC official said today.

The official, who asked not to be named, said payments to Irish farmers had already stopped, funds for France would dry up shortly and other countries would be affected in the near future.

The European Parliament, has refused to discuss this week a supplementary budget, passed by EEC ministers to pay for farm price increases agreed by the nine countries in June. The budget of 702 million European units of account (\$980 million) is intended to tide over the EEC's farm fund until the end of the year.

The official said that until the budget was completed the EEC commission would not have sufficient funds for the support payments. As a result of its decision, the Parliament will not discuss the budget until mid-December. If the budget is not approved then, the money will be lost because such a decision cannot be carried over to next year.

Commission officials said payments that could not be made immediately to farmers and traders would be assured by national governments, which administer the farm fund, once the budget is approved. This would allow intervention buying — EEC purchases of surplus production — to continue, the official said.

## Chemical Fire In Canada Said Virtually Out

MISSISSAUGA, Ontario, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Officials said today that the chemical fire that forced nearly 250,000 persons to flee their homes was virtually out, and optimism grew that evacuees would be allowed to return.

The propane fire has been burning since midnight Saturday when a 106-car Canadian Pacific freight train jumped the tracks, overturning a 30-ton liquid chlorine tanker that has leaked steadily since then and forced 220,000 residents to leave their homes.

Police said the fire was virtually out, raising that hope the evacuees would be permitted to return home later today. "The firemen are quite satisfied. It's virtually eliminated, but with a burn like that, it could flare up again," a police spokesman said.

The chlorine tanker leaked toxic gas until early today when repair crews temporarily sealed a 2-foot wide rupture with a canvas patch. When the tanker is sealed, officials said, the chlorine will be pumped from the car and removed from the area.

## Afghans in Pakistan To Get UN Food Aid

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP) — The UN World Food Program is sending \$5.4 million in emergency food aid to Pakistan to help feed refugees from neighboring Afghanistan, under a grant announced over the weekend. Since November the number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has increased to 185,000 and the government appealed for food aid, the announcement said.

Under another grant, \$908,000 in food aid will go to the Cape Verde islands for farmers whose crops have been damaged by drought.

## U.S. Orders Visa Checks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — U.S. Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti today formally ordered Iranian students in the United States to report to immigration authorities within 30 days or face possible deportation.

On instructions from President Carter, Mr. Civiletti ordered the Iranians to show that they are enrolled as full-time students in the United States, as required by their visas. There are approximately 50,000 Iranian students in the country.

Administration officials, who asked not to be identified, said the primary purpose of the order is to forestall any violence by Americans that could threaten the lives of the hostages in Tehran, and that the policy is intended, in part, to placate U.S. citizens.

## Experts See Little Impact

(Continued from Page 1)

products from refineries in the Bahamas and Virgin Islands that use Iranian oil.

Administration energy officials are hoping that major U.S. and foreign companies bringing Iranian oil into the United States will instead send the Iranian oil to other countries and bring oil from other exporting countries to the United States.

The leaders of the U.S. oil companies said yesterday that they generally supported Mr. Carter's decision. But some warned that the action might increase the price of heating oil, gasoline and other petroleum products.

Mr. Carter's political rivals joined with congressional leaders today in supporting the action.

Sen. Howard Baker, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, declared his "unreserved support." Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a frequent Carter critic, said, "I commend the president."

Carter's decision also drew support from former President Gerald Ford, Republican presidential candidate John Connally and Democratic candidate Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Among the few dissenting voices was that of Rep. Paul Trible Jr., R-Va., who said Mr. Carter would have served the country better by sending "a carrier task force" into the Gulf.

In California, Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. signed an emergency order today reconstituting the old-even gas rationing plan in the state.

## Book on CIA Role in Iran Coup Called Back After BP Complaint

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — A book about how the CIA and British intelligence helped to overthrow Premier Mohammed Mossadegh in 1953 and put Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in power as the shah of Iran has been called back by the publisher, the McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., to correct so-called inaccuracies. About 7,000 copies are being scrapped and a new version of the book will appear at the end of January.

The book is "Counterpoint: The Struggle for Control of Iran," by a former CIA operative, Kermit Roosevelt, grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt's book tells of his role in the CIA in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East in the 1950s.

The apparent reason for recalling the book is that the British Petroleum Co. objected to references in the book to its alleged intelligence role in the coup that led to the reign of the deposed shah, now hospitalized in New York. At the time of the coup, BP's predecessor company was the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

The book contains several references to how Anglo-Iranian, with the aid of British intelligence, working in cooperation with U.S. intelligence, was able to recover interests in Iranian oil fields under the shah's regime after Mr. Mossadegh had nationalized these oil fields.

Donald Rabin, McGraw-Hill's corporate spokesman, said that BP complained to Mr. Roosevelt about references to the cover role of its predecessor company in the overthrow of the Mossadegh government, and Mr. Roosevelt and BP then sought changes from McGraw-Hill. The changes, while not spelled out by McGraw-Hill, are expected to play down the significance of BP and British intelligence in the coup.

## Swedish Aide in Bahrain

ABU DHABI, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Swedish Deputy Foreign Minister George Krafoff flew to Bahrain today after a four-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates, the Emirates news agency said.



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## Scheduled for January

## Brown to Assess Military During His Visit to China

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (NYT) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's visit to China Jan. 6 to 13 will provide the Carter administration with its first on-the-spot assessment of China's military situation and its relation to the U.S. position in the Western Pacific.

At the same time, it is evident that the Chinese hope the visit will result in some form of direct or indirect military assistance for their military forces, which are weak in modern technology.

Chinese officials appear increasingly apprehensive about military developments in East Asia. They say that the consolidation of Soviet naval and air establishments at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang in Vietnam offers a threat to their ports and cities in the south, and also increases the Soviet Union's opportunities for political blackmail against Japan, whose imported oil moves from the Middle East through the South China Sea.

Military speculation is that if China wishes to teach Vietnam a lesson, one more punishing than the assault across the frontier in February and March, they would strike through Laos.

Obsolescent Material

If the Chinese are planning further operations, they will still be plagued by obsolescent material.

For almost a year, Chinese delegations have been dealing with French and British governments on arms sales. Although the Chinese speak confidently of the purchase of anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles from France, U.S. analysts are unaware that any deliveries have been made.

The authoritative International Institute for Strategic Studies in its publication, "The Military Balance 1979-80," reported that France and China had concluded an agreement for the sale of Milan and Hot anti-tank guided missiles and Crotale surface-to-air missiles in October of last year. The amount of the sale was estimated at \$700 million.

Recent visitors from the West, who had seen something of China's weaponry, reported no evidence that these missiles had been delivered to the Chinese Army.

The sale by France of airport radar equipment, which could have a military use, has been authoritatively reported.

**U.S. Staying Power**

In an interview with the magazine, *Time*, Mr. Brown took note of the increasing public debate in Japan on its security. He attributed this to the Soviet military buildup in Asia, "doubts" — unjustified, he believed — about U.S. staying power in Asia, and awareness that Japan, though an economic giant, is a military pigmy.

The defense secretary said that military cooperation between the United States and Japan was growing. The two countries "are conducting direct military-to-military planning talks and combined exercises" and the Japanese are buying American fighter, anti-submarine and early warning aircraft, he said.

Mr. Brown called the Soviet involvement in Indochina a product of "Soviet opportunism," seeking to fill a political-military vacuum in the region. Noting Vietnam's dependence on the Soviet Union for food, essential commodities and military hardware, the secretary said, "This new relationship has the potential for altering the balance of power in the Pacific Basin, but this has not yet happened."

**Peking Not Worried**

The Chinese say that they are not particularly worried by reports that Vietnam has sent 20,000 more troops to Laos, where they may be at least 50,000 of Hanoi's soldiers are already garrisoned.

These officials left no doubt of their confidence in the ability of the Chinese Army to deal with the Vietnamese in Laos or with the 500,000 Vietnamese troops they estimate are in Cambodia.

Reports from European intelligence analysts in Asian capitals speculate that the Chinese may be preparing a new move against Vietnam. This could take the form of a drive across northern Laos into central Vietnam. If successful, this would place Chinese invaders behind the strong forces Vietnam has assembled along and in back of the Chinese frontier.

Chinese officials say that their frontier area still is subject to "harassments" by the Vietnamese.

## Seoul Sets Court-Martial For Killers of Park, Aides

SEOUL, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Martial law investigators today took the first steps to court-martial the director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and seven others involved in the assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

A Martial Law Command spokesman said that KCIA Director Kim Jae Kyu, chief presidential secretary Kim Kae Won and six KCIA assassins were formally referred to the military prosecutor for indictment on charges of murder with the aim of insurrection, and several other counts.

The action means that martial law authorities have concluded that the eight were the only ones involved in the Oct. 26 assassination and murders of six bodyguards and that the accused may soon face a public court-martial, possibly late this month.

They face a maximum penalty of death by hanging.

A final military investigation report said that the Korean spy chief, believing that he was best qualified to lead the nation, killed Mr. Park in a coup attempt, but failed to win the backing of the army after the incident.

Meanwhile, police today announced the arrest of 26 more members of the largest North Korean spy ring yet uncovered in South Korea.

The spy ring's mission was to topple the South Korean government through a popular uprising, and set up a Socialist state, police said.

As part of a plan to expand its National Front, the Communist spy organization successfully planned one of its members, Lim Hui Young, 46, as a board member of the London-based Amnesty International's Korean chapter, police said.

Mr. Lim, under orders from the spy organization, helped another group member, Lee Jae Oh, 33, to be appointed secretary-general of the humanitarian agency's Korean chapter, according to the police.

The arrests brought to 74 the number of persons arrested for involvement in the spy group, called the National Front for the Liberation of the South.

## Pretoria Kills Pot Plants

PRETORIA, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — South African police have discovered and destroyed 100,000 marijuana plants in a remote part of Natal province, police said today.



**ARGENTINE SLAYING** — The body of Francisco Soldati, a banker, is carried away after terrorists in Buenos Aires shot him and threw a grenade at his car yesterday. Five others died — Mr. Soldati's bodyguards and possibly a guerrilla. Witnesses said three men in a truck rammed the car, fired automatic weapons and threw a grenade. Both vehicles exploded.

## Link Seen to Printing of Trial Transcript

## Peking Police Arrest Dissident Editor

By Fox Butterfield

PEKING, Nov. 13 (NYT) — An editor of one of China's underground journals was apparently arrested yesterday after he had voluntarily gone to the Peking Public Security Bureau to try to help four other persons who had been detained on Sunday.

Liu Qing, an editor of the April Fifth Forum, was held by public security officers when he went to ask why the four had been seized by the police at Peking's "Democracy Wall," his brother reported.

Mr. Liu's arrest marks a further intensification of China's crackdown on political dissent. It follows the conviction last month of a young activist, Wei Jingsheng, on charges of being a counter-revolutionary and passing military secrets to foreigners, and denunciations of critics of the government in the official press.

Mr. Liu was apparently arrested for his role in publishing a tape-recorded transcript of the trial of Mr. Wei and selling it at "Democracy Wall," said his brother, Liu Jiawen, a 33-year-old factory technician.

Customers Arrested

Mr. Liu was selling copies of the unofficial transcript with several associates at the wall Sunday when 50 policemen stopped the activity and arrested four persons, including three customers waiting to buy the transcript and one man who had offered to help count change for Mr. Liu.

Mr. Liu himself fled in the confusion but felt responsible for the others' detention, his brother said, and went to the Public Security Bureau on Sunday night with four other activists from two underground journals. The police released the other four at midnight.

According to one of these colleagues, Mr. Liu asked the officers why they had arrested the four persons at the wall since Mr. Wei's trial officially had been called open to the public and there should therefore be nothing wrong with selling or reading the transcript.

The source said the police replied that they had acted on orders and did not have to explain their action. One officer reportedly said that a public trial did not necessarily mean that some parts of it were not secret.

Mr. Liu then reportedly confessed that it was he — and not the arrested persons — who had printed and sold the transcript.

It is unclear how the April Fifth

Forum obtained the transcript, which recounted Mr. Wei arguing that he was only criticizing the Communist Party's shortcomings and was not a counter-revolutionary trying to overthrow it, a critical if vaguely defined difference in China.

Diplomats think that it probably came from the children of a high-ranking official who sympathizes with the dissidents.

## Arrests Criticized

PEKING, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The April Fifth Forum today criticized recent arrests at the "Democracy Wall," saying "the awakening people are fearless of the police."

The magazine said spectators at

the wall Sunday were dismayed by the arrests of the activists and urged the Communist Party to heed public opinion on the free speech issue.

In a letter to United Press International, the magazine said, "At the sight of police barbarity, the masses at the scene expressed their strong resentment and their worries for the future of the democratic movement and the four modernizations program of China."

The letter by magazine staff member Chu Jian added, "The April Fifth Forum then went on sale and it appealed to a long line of purchasers."

"The current of democracy of China having taken shape, the awakening people are fearless of the police," the letter said.

## Hopes to Reinstate Sihanouk

## Ex-Premier Seeks Support For Foes of Phnom Penh

By Karen De Witt

SILVER SPRING, Md., Nov. 13 (NYT) — Outside, rain pounded onto the fallen leaves, making a somber backdrop as In Tam, a former premier of Cambodia, flipped through a stack of letters from Cambodian refugees in Thailand and around the world.

Listed for death in his homeland, the exiled Mr. In Tam abandoned his job on a Salt Lake City electronics assembly line a month ago, left his family in Utah and came to this Washington suburb to try to organize support for foes of the Vietnamese-installed government of Cambodia.

Mr. In Tam said that he was trying to set up a base in the capital to promote the Confederation of the Khmer Nationalists, a group formed in North Korea in September and headed by the exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Mr. In Tam once opposed Prince Sihanouk's government, but now sees him as the nucleus for reuniting his country.

"It is necessary to have one leader — Prince Sihanouk," said the 63-year-old Mr. In Tam, who in 1970 helped overthrow the prince as chief of state. "He is still popular with the people."

Respected by Cambodians

"But first we have to get all Cambodians unified to know that it is necessary to have one leader," Mr. In Tam said. "Then we will ask the governments of the world to recognize Prince Sihanouk as the leader of Cambodia."

Mr. In Tam has a reputation of being a simple man who, although not especially charismatic, was respected and considered honest by the Cambodian people. One of the leading non-Communist opponents of the U.S.-supported government of President Lon Nol, Mr. In Tam became part of a four-member ruling council in that government when Marshal Lon Nol came under U.S. pressure to oust the various anti-Communist factions amid a growing Communist military threat.

Disenchanted with the political situation under the four-man council, Mr. In Tam said, he resigned in October, 1973, to return to rice farming. Two years later, the Communist troops drove out the Lon Nol government. Then the govern-

ment formed by Premier Pol Pot was forced out of Phnom Penh by Vietnamese invaders last January and a Vietnamese-backed regime under Premier Heng Samrin was set up.

Mr. In Tam, who escaped to Thailand from Cambodia in 1975, said that he then initially headed a force that harried the troops of Pol Pot. But he said he was afraid that his family might be sent back to Cambodia from Thailand and so left his insurgency movement and went with his family to France. Later they went to the United States and settled in Salt Lake City.

Mr. In Tam says he sees the Confederation of Khmer Nationalists as his country's only hope. Next to the pile of letters from Cambodian refugees in Thailand, there was a folder filled with mimeographed papers from the confederation.

Mr. In Tam showed a visitor lists of members of the confederation movement, which says it represents Cambodian federations around the world. A joint declaration decrying the situation in Cambodia and setting up the confederation was signed by Prince Sihanouk, Mr. In Tam and other important Cambodian exiles.

Mr. In Tam said that Son Sann, a former premier who recently returned to Cambodia to lead a liberalization movement opposed to both Cambodia's contending governments, had written letters to the group. However, Son Sann, who served Prince Sihanouk in various government posts, is known to be cool to the idea of having the prince returned to power.

That difference of opinion does not disturb Mr. In Tam. "The Pol Pot regime is murder," he said. "The Vietnamese took over Cambodia. Does the United Nations allow them to do that?"

"We have to find a way to get the Vietnamese out," he said. "We have to find a way."

## India Aide Quits Mideast

ABU DHABI, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Indian Oil Minister Bela Pajoor left the United Arab Emirates today, ending a three-day visit and talks with government officials, the Emirates news agency said.

## Acting on Wife's Recommendations

## Carter Orders Aid Airlift To Indochinese Refugees

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 — President Carter, acting on recommendations from his wife, today approved an immediate airlift of special food for children and other supplies to refugee camps in Thailand.

Meanwhile, a further 10,000 refugees from Cambodia crossed into Thailand today, adding pressure to worldwide relief efforts.

The president's wife, Rosalynn Carter, announced Mr. Carter's approval today as she detailed her recommendations for helping thousands of sick and starving refugees that she saw during her visit to the camps in Thailand last week.

The airlift will contain vegetable oils and other food to meet the nutritional needs of the refugees, many of whom suffer from malnutrition. "There will be at least one shipment immediately and if we need more we will do it," said Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for Far East and Asian affairs. He accompanied Mrs. Carter on her trip and helped prepare her report to the president.

Mrs. Carter told a White House meeting of representatives of relief agencies that her husband had also approved her recommendation to send \$2 million immediately to purchase rice for the refugees and \$4 million for care and maintenance of the camps.

Mr. Holbrooke said that all of the money comes out of an existing \$69-million pledge the president made to help the refugees, but it will be speeded up.

## Flow Increases

As the announcements were made, it was reported in Bangkok that more than 10,000 Cambodians, fleeing fresh fighting, crossed into Thailand today, and 20,000 more are expected to cross the border later this week, the Thai command said.

The command added that the refugees are civilians loyal to ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot, who is leading a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

A group of U.S. congressmen toured refugee camps along the Thai-Cambodian border and flew to Phnom Penh yesterday for talks with Cambodian leaders on relief aid to sick and starving refugees in Cambodia.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., the leader of the delegation, said that the Cambodian foreign minister, Han Sen, agreed to allow relief flights to Phnom Penh at a greater rate than the present one a

day, beginning next Tuesday. Must efforts are being channeled through the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Moreover, Rep. Holtzman said that Mr. Han said that regional airports other than the one at Phnom Penh might be used if needed. The shortage of trucks, fuel and spare parts, as well as bad road conditions, make distribution of relief goods from the two entry points of Phnom Penh and the port of Kompong Som as great a problem as the food shortage itself.

Rep. Holtzman said that the Cambodian minister offered an assurance that no food received would be stockpiled for more than two or three days before distribution. Mr. Han also said that Cambodia was ready to study the need for admitting more people from international aid organizations. So far, only limited numbers of aid experts have been admitted.

But he reiterated his government's rejection of proposals that Cambodia receive aid by truck convoys from Thailand.

Cambodia considers aid via Thailand as likely to be received or ambushed by forces loyal to Pol Pot, and Mr. Han again condemned any aid effort that implicitly recognizes two governments in this country.

Meanwhile, at the United Nations, 26 Western and Third World nations yesterday proposed holding elections in Cambodia to end the argument of which rival government represents it. At the request of five Southeast Asian nations, the assembly opened a three-day debate on the political situation in Cambodia, with 26 nations proposing a resolution for free elections in the nation.

The command added that the refugees are civilians loyal to ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot, who is leading a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

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## News Analysis

## Election Ends the Kenyatta Political Era

By Victoria Brittain  
NAIROBI (WP) — The definitive end of Jomo Kenyatta's political era in Kenya was marked during the weekend as more than a third of his old Cabinet lost their seats in a general election. The election also triumphantly vindicated Kenya's multiracial policies by putting a white and an Asian in Parliament.

The Kenyan Parliament has been all-black for a decade. No white had been elected before, although one was nominated by Mr. Kenyatta. Both the European, Philip Leakey, son of the anthropologist Mary and Louis Leakey, and the Asian, Krishna Gautama, a Hindu lawyer, were returned on a black vote, and they received little support from their own communities.

White Kenyans in Mr. Leakey's suburban Langata constituency have a record of political apathy, and the appearance of a white candidate did nothing to change that. Mr. Gautama, whose huge election rallies featured teams of traditional African dancers (mainly old women) led by an athletic Sikh in turban, track suit and running shoes, certainly received considerable support from the rich Asian businessmen in his central Nairobi constituency, but the Asian vote made up only one-sixth of the electorate in his constituency and most of his campaign was organized by blacks and aimed at the black vote.

The ousting of such a large segment of the Cabinet that President Daniel Arap Moi had taken over with only small changes from his predecessor, Mr. Kenyatta, was in part due to a substantial protest vote by the large Luo tribe from western Kenya against the government's decision a month ago to bar

from the election the veteran opposition leader, Oginga Odinga, once vice president of Kenya, and four other former members of his banned and defunct party, the Kenya People's Union (KPU).

Mr. Odinga and his colleagues have been kept out of politics for more than a decade, but last week's election proved beyond a doubt that Mr. Odinga, 67, retains his influence in Luo land. Among the seven ministers who lost their seats, the most humiliating defeat was in western Kenya by the minister of power and communications, Omolo Okeru, who recently was elected

## Zaire Sets Probe Of Death Claims

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (AP) — Zaire will allow an international committee into the country within the next few days to investigate charges that government troops massacred 215 civilians in July, the Zairian ambassador to Belgium said yesterday.

Ambassador Inonga Lokongo l'Orme denied the allegations of a massacre made in Paris last week by the International Federation of Human Rights. The federation said Zairian soldiers killed 200 youths and 15 fishermen in Eastern Kasai Province July 19, mistaking them for diamond smugglers.

Mr. Inonga said the international committee would include two members of the human rights federation, two representatives from the International Red Cross, two from the United Nations, one from the Organization for African Unity, and foreign diplomats in Zaire.

chairman of Kenya's sole political party, the Kenyan African National Union (KANU). Mr. Okeru was beaten in a landslide by Mr. Odinga's son-in-law. Three assistant ministers were beaten by the protest vote, too; one of them was a rising star of the Moi administration, Maina Wangigi, surprisingly ousted by the Luo vote in Nairobi.

Although Kenya is a one-party state the general elections every five years demonstrate considerable political vitality in the country and discrimination by the electorate. Many constituencies field six or eight candidates. Turnout is often as high as 80 per cent, although many voters must walk for miles to a polling station, and even in Nairobi a four-hour wait to vote is common. More than 60 per cent of the incumbents lost their seats last week — a rather higher proportion than in the two previous post-independence elections. This election is considered to have been much more fairly run than the last. There have been few accusations of irregularity.

President Moi is expected to announce by the end of the month a new Cabinet that may well not include all of the 12 Cabinet members returned to Parliament. Many new faces are expected, too, among the assistant ministers, civil servants and throughout the powerful and efficient provincial administration, few of whom have been changed since the death of Mr. Kenyatta.

The new regime is not expected to change Kenya's basic pro-Western, business-oriented policies, nor to be able to immediately improve the poor relations with land-locked Uganda or neighboring Tanzania, which remain crucial economic and political imperatives for all three countries.



**HATLESS HORSEMAN** — A soldier of the Life Guards, the personal bodyguard of Queen Elizabeth, loses helmet but not cool yesterday in London. The guard was accompanying the queen and Indonesian President Suharto, who arrived in London for a four-day state visit.

## Step Closer to Legal Independence

## Commons Backs U.K. Rhodesia Governor

LONDON, Nov. 13 (Reuters) — The House of Commons passed a bill early today giving the government power to move Zimbabwe Rhodesia toward legal independence.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government brought in the bill in the hope that agreement would be reached soon on talks on the 14-year-old Rhodesian independence dispute.

But it was bitterly opposed by the Labor opposition, whose spokesman Peter Short said it was "misconceived and misleading." He warned it could make a settlement harder to achieve at the protracted peace talks here.

The bill gives the government power to put a British governor in Salisbury to supervise the transition to new elections.

During a 12-hour debate, many Labor politicians said they feared the government would use the bill to hand over power to Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa. At the talks, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has not accepted British proposals about the period leading up to elections.

The bill was passed by 296-to-229 votes and was sent to the House of Lords, whose approval was expected.

## Vote on Sanctions

During the sitting, the Labor opposition forced a vote on economic sanctions against the rebel colony. The government had announced it would lift a small section of the sanctions when it came up for renewal in Parliament this month.

Urging that these sanctions be maintained, Labor spokesman Ted Rowlands said, "Sanctions are the international community's test of our willingness to stay the course, of our stand on the principle of majority rule."

But deputy foreign secretary, Ian Gilmour, said very few members of the present Salisbury government were members of the 1965 illegal regime and the present government had agreed to measures to bring Rhodesia's rebellion to an end.

## Black Home Plan Urged to Pretoria

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The South African building industry today announced a 20-billion rand (\$24-billion) plan to build 4.1 million houses within 20 years for the nation's blacks.

A building federation spokesman said the project would need approval by the South African government, would involve private and government funds and would create up to 250,000 jobs.

The spokesman said that adequate housing for blacks was basic to changing the system of apartheid. The proposal is in line with government efforts to give urban blacks a greater stake in the social and economic spheres — and thereby help stifle social unrest — without surrendering white dominance of political life.

He said the majority of sanctions would be continued until the new governor arrived in Salisbury. The Labor proposal that all sanctions be continued was rejected by 69 votes.

Without naming the Patriotic Front, Mrs. Thatcher said last night that a terrible burden would rest on any party that unreasonably withheld its agreement to a Rhodesia settlement.

## Thatcher's Comments

At the lord mayor's banquet in London, she said a great deal was at stake for all the surrounding countries and "the people of South Africa whose future will be influenced by the fate of Rhodesia."

The Western world was "seeking, in the heart of Africa, a sign that democracy can triumph," she added.

Meanwhile, the Patriotic Front

showed no signs of accepting an ultimatum from Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington that a decision on British proposals for the war-torn territory must be reached "in a day or two."

Bishop Muzorewa's delegation has already accepted the British plan for new elections and legal independence for Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The front rejected the British deadline. "We are prepared to go on talking," said a spokesman for Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the front.

Eddison Zvobgo, spokesman for Robert Mugabe's wing of the front, said, "I don't think this kind of ultimatum is good for the conference. If necessary we will force Lord Carrington to [legally] recognize Bishop Muzorewa."

## Namibians Asked to Talks; Pretoria to End Holdout

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Nov. 13 — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today invited five political parties from South-West Africa (Namibia) to participate in talks on the territory's transition to independence, and thus gained South Africa's agreement to attend the meetings.

The South African and Namibian delegations will arrive for tomorrow's session, officials said tonight. The talks began here yesterday and are to end Thursday.

South Africa, which now rules the territory, delayed sending a delegation until it was assured by Mr. Waldheim that the five Namibian political parties recognized by Pretoria would be given a hearing. Mr. Waldheim had initially contended that the United States recognized only the Angola-based South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO) and that Pretoria could speak for the political groupings inside Namibia.

The talks center on proposals for a demilitarized zone along Namibia's borders with Angola, Botswana and Zambia as a prelude to UN-sponsored elections in the territory.

In the informal talks, UN officials move among various groupings of delegations, each in separate rooms, shuttling suggestions for and reactions to the DMZ proposal.

Delegates from the front-line states of Angola, Botswana and Zambia were in one room, SWAPO representatives in another, and delegates from Britain, Canada, France, West Germany and the United States in a third. The five Western powers drafted the Namibian independence proposals. South Africa's and Namibia's delegations would be in a fourth room.

The Pretoria government has said that it considers the idea for a demilitarized zone unrealistic because of the expense of territory that would have to be monitored by UN

troops, a zone 600 miles long and 30 miles deep.

UN officials here said that they are considering putting up to 5,000 troops in Namibia, but that this number could not guarantee a totally demilitarized zone. They said that it might take up to 100 times that number of troops to fully monitor the territory. The troops would conduct spot checks along the borders with Angola and Zambia and investigate allegations of crossings by guerrillas, which would be in violation of the proposal.

Among the dead were Moslem fighters who strapped explosives to their chests and threw themselves on Soviet-made tanks supplied to the country's Marxist government. Twenty-two tanks were destroyed in this manner, the newspaper said, quoting sources from the border area.

It also said that two brigades of the Afghan Army of 2,600 soldiers and a colonel surrendered to the Moslem guerrillas. Later 12 Soviet advisers found among the troops were shot to death, the newspaper said. A large cache of Soviet weapons were seized with the surrender, the newspaper said.

## Afghan Rebels Reported to Win Key Victories

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 13 (UPI) — Moslem rebels seized all the important areas of Afghanistan's large northeastern province of Badkhashan after three days of intensive fighting with Soviet-backed Afghan troops, the Jung newspaper said yesterday.

The newspaper said 1,600 men died in the clashes and a large number from both sides were wounded. Among the dead were Moslem fighters who strapped explosives to their chests and threw themselves on Soviet-made tanks supplied to the country's Marxist government. Twenty-two tanks were destroyed in this manner, the newspaper said, quoting sources from the border area.

It also said that two brigades of the Afghan Army of 2,600 soldiers and a colonel surrendered to the Moslem guerrillas. Later 12 Soviet advisers found among the troops were shot to death, the newspaper said. A large cache of Soviet weapons were seized with the surrender, the newspaper said.

## Obituaries

## Musician Dimitri Tiomkin; Film Scores Won 4 Oscars

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Dimitri Tiomkin, 85, who composed 160 movie scores and won four Oscars died Sunday, his wife said today. She said he died at his home in Highgate, North London, after a fall.

The symphonic sweep of Mr. Tiomkin's scores brought him Oscars for "The Alamo," "The Old Man and the Sea," "The High and the Mighty" and "High Noon" with its theme song, "Do Not Forsake Me Oh My Darling."

His other scores included "Friendly Persuasion," "55 Days at Peking," "The Guns of Navarone," and "Gunfight at the OK Corral." Born near St. Petersburg, Russia, Mr. Tiomkin studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory under Alexander Glazunov and with Felix Blumenfeld, also the teacher of Vladimir Horowitz.

He left after the Russian Revolution and studied piano in Berlin with Ferruccio Busoni before beginning a career as a concert pianist in the 1920s. He gave the European premiere of George Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F in Paris in May, 1928.

During a tour of the United States, he met the ballerina and choreographer, Albertina Rasch, whom he married in 1925, said Mrs. Tiomkin, the former Olivia Patch, who became the composer's second wife in 1972. He then went with her to Hollywood where she choreographed several films.

In Hollywood, his first score of note was for director Frank Capra's "Lost Horizon" in 1937. Other works included "The Land of the Pharaohs," "The Fall of the Roman Empire," "The Sundowners" and "The Long Night."

His last completed work was as executive producer and music director of a Soviet-American film on the life of Tchaikovsky.

For the last 11 years, he lived in London and Paris.

## Samuel Adler

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Samuel Adler, 81, a painter, collage artist and sculptor of abstract works, died here yesterday.

At 13, Mr. Adler was the youngest student ever accepted to the National Academy of Design. An accomplished violinist until he turned fully to the visual arts at 34, Mr. Adler liked to describe his work as "ghostly presences and dreamlike memories."

"I paint not what I see but what I feel; not what I think but rather what I am," he once said.

Mr. Adler's work is part of 25 public collections, including the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York — where the 1952 "Invention" and 1961 watercolor, "Idol" are displayed — and the Joseph H. Hirschhorn Museum and Smithsonian Institution's National Collection of Fine Art in Washington.

## Frank K. White

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Frank K. White, 80, a former broadcasting executive and senior vice president of McCann Erickson Inc., died Sunday at his home in Leesburg, Va., CBS announced here yesterday.

Mr. White entered the broadcasting field as treasurer of CBS in 1937, later becoming vice president and director and president of Columbia Records, Inc. In 1949, he was elected president and director of the Mutual Broadcasting System, and in 1952 he became vice president and general manager and sub-

## NASA Hopes to Send Special Probe To Get Close Look at Halley's Comet

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — The National Aeronautics and Space Administration wants to send an unmanned craft into space to get a close look at Halley's comet and then tag along with one of its smaller relatives.

NASA said yesterday that the four-year mission to the comet Halley and Tempel 2 would be launched in 1985, when Halley's comet comes near Earth, if Congress approves. NASA said the craft would send back close-up photos of these spectacular bodies, and it is asking scientists to propose experiments as a prelude to more detailed planning.

The spacecraft would be launched by the American space shuttle in July, 1985, to coincide with the anticipated return of Halley's comet, last seen from Earth in 1910.

Halley is made up of ice, gases and dust. It goes around the sun about once every 75 years. As it approaches the sun, the comet heats up and trails dust and gas in a tail millions of miles long.

The plan calls for the craft to fly by Halley four months after launch and fire a probe to the comet's head. This probe would analyze material in the comet and take close-up pictures as it passed within 930 miles of the dense nucleus in the head.

After passing within 81,000 miles of Halley, the main craft would swing off to rendezvous with Tempel 2, a smaller comet that orbits the sun every 5.2 years. The spacecraft would close in on Tempel 2 several years later and could be brought to within 30 miles of its nucleus.

NASA has asked the European Space Agency to build the small probe that would spin off to Halley's comet. NASA estimated the cost of the mission at between \$350 million and \$450 million. If the Europeans decide to join the effort, they would pay about 20 percent of the cost.



Dimitri Tiomkin in 1967 photo

sequently, president and director of NBC. Mr. White joined the advertising agency McCann Erickson as chairman of its international company, Interpublic International. Later he became senior vice president and finance chairman of McCann Erickson, Inc., and in 1960 was named vice chairman of Interpublic Inc., parent company of the group.

## Samuel B. Bledsoe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP) — Samuel B. Bledsoe, 81, a former journalist and government official, died Sunday.

Mr. Bledsoe retired in 1961 as head of the Washington office of the industrial public relations firm of Seligman & Lee. He worked for the Associated Press before joining the Agriculture Department in 1935. He returned to journalism in 1943 and was a reporter for the Washington bureau of The New York Times and U.S. News.

## Ralph Thompson

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (AP) — Ralph Thompson, 75, an editor and critic who for more than 25 years influenced the literary tastes of thousands of Book-of-the-Month Club subscribers, died here yesterday.

Mr. Thompson joined the book club in 1951 as an editor. He became secretary in 1956. Before joining the book club, he was an associate editor of Current History, published by The New York Times, reviewed books for The Times in the 1930s and 1940s, was a contributing editor of Time magazine, and Fulbright visiting professor at the University of Sheffield in England.

## Catholic Group Criticizes Pope

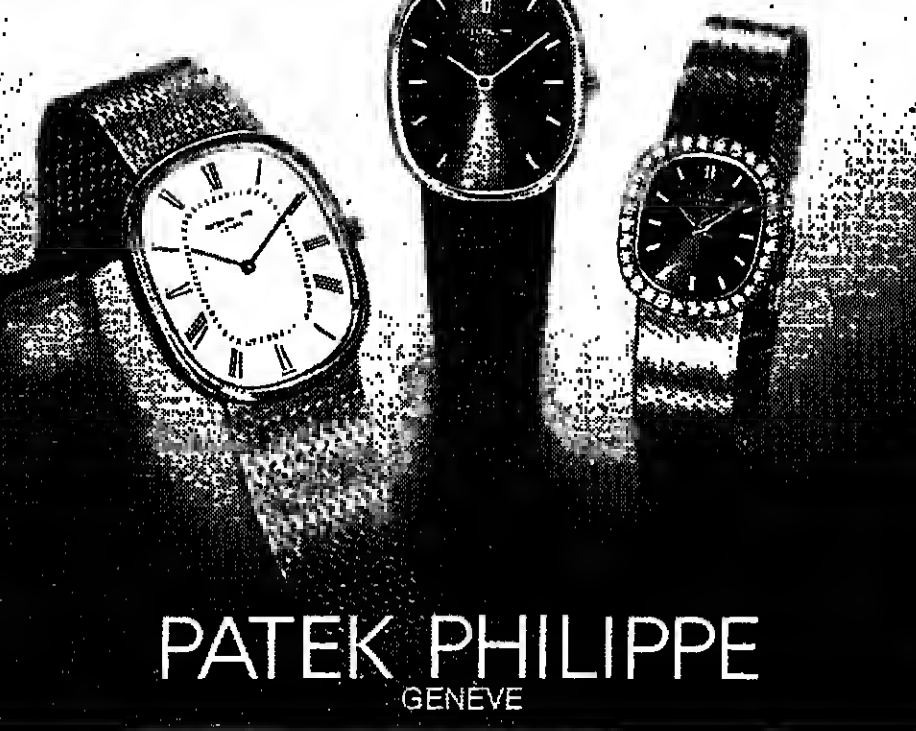
CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (UPI) — A group of Chicago-area Roman Catholic educators have sent Pope John Paul II a statement that expresses disappointment with some of the views the pontiff expressed during his U.S. tour.

The statement, signed by 180 teachers and administrators from several Catholic colleges and seminaries, objected to what it called the pope's "vision of a monolithic church" and his "closed model of hierarchical authority."

It also took issue with the pope's stand on celibacy of priests, birth control, homosexuality and ordination of women, but expressed admiration for the pope's "ability to communicate pastoral concern."

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179	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	180	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	181	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	182	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
188	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	189	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	190	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	191	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
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205	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	206	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	207	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	208	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
216	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	217	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	218	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	219	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
228	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	229	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	230	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	231	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
242	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	243	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	244	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	245	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
250	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	251	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	252	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	253	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
259	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	260	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	261	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	262	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
270	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	271	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	272	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	273	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
282	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	283	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	284	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	285	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
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302	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	303	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	304	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	305	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
310	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	311	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	312	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	313	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
318	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	319	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	320	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	321	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
322	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	323	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	324	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	325	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
329	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	330	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	331	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	332	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
336	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	337	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	338	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	339	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
342	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	343	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	344	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	345	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
349	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	350	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	351	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	352	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
356	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	357	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	358	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	359	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
362	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	363	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	364	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	365	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
369	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	370	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	371	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	372	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
378	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	379	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	380	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	381	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
386	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	387	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	388	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	389	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
392	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	393	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	394	12/25/87	747	NY	LA	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40	395	12/25/87	747	LA	NY	12	14:40	X 1.5	8.40
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## World Responsibility

President Carter deserves both praise and support for keeping the lid on an excruciatingly difficult situation. His measured response to Iran's madness has so far prevented bloodshed and demonstrated U.S. resolve. The banning of Iranian oil imports is appropriate, if only as a symbol of the unwillingness of the United States to be blackmailed.

It's about time, though, for the rest of the world to pick up its share of the responsibility. The occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran is by definition an attack on the embassies of all nations. It undermines the primary alternative to war in settling international disputes. If diplomats' lives are threatened by the governments to which they are accredited, there can be no more diplomacy. In that sense, all nations are responsible for the hostages.

There have been feeble, in some cases self-seeking intervention efforts by the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Common Market governments and the President of Pakistan, among others, but no government has offered Carter the kind of unconditional support he needs now. Even the barriers between East and West should crumble. It is in the interest of the Soviet bloc, China, the no-

aligned nations the Western democracies and Japan to clarify the situation for the 60,000 mullahs who run Iran. They must understand that despite the craven posture the West has taken in recent years, there are limits beyond which it will not go; and that the communist countries, too, must protect their stake in the preservation of civilized relations between nations.

Aside from vocal support for Carter's actions, the rest of the world should make it clear that an orderly system will be devised to evenly share the burden of a total Iranian oil shutoff, if it should come. If Iran cuts back its exports by the amount of oil that had been going to the United States, that too, should be evenly shared.

Surely the loss of the 3 million barrels of oil Iran exports daily would work a hardship in some countries. There would be gasoline lines, higher prices and shortages of heating oil. But the precedent of letting the Iranian mob arrogantly and mindlessly dynamite the foundations of diplomacy is infinitely more frightening. As long as Iran behaves like an international outlaw, it must be treated accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## The Morality of Speech

There is morality in the freedom of speech; there may be morality in the content of speech; but can there also be morality in the correctness of speech? Yes, says Denis Donoghue, a Dublin professor called on recently to help the British Broadcasting Corporation appraise the way it handles the English language. "If someone today using the English language speaks badly," Prof. Donoghue says, "he should really feel that he is abusing Shakespeare, that he is abusing Milton, that he is repudiating the values which are implicit in the 'Canterbury Tales' or 'Hamlet.' It's a question of the morality of speech."

Our first temptation is to look up how Chaucer, Shakespeare or Milton would have said "priggish." But we have a larger doubt about Prof. Donoghue's view. It is so extreme as to mock more reasonable efforts to maintain standards in language.

There are, heaven knows, plenty of authors, socio-linguists and eager neologists for whom the only test of an acceptable usage is, is it used? Language is as language does, alive and constantly evolving, they believe, even if permissiveness results in frequent imprecision, puzzlement, exasperation. On a language-usage strictness scale of 1 to 10, they would cheerfully place themselves at zero.

We, in a business that prizes accuracy, pre-

cision and good taste, would put ourselves at 5, give or take a point. Like many teachers and editors, we do have the feeling that language standards are declining. Does one person in four know how to spell "consensus" or "accommodate" anymore? Is it still worth fighting to preserve distinctions like "eager-anxious" and "compare-with-compare to"?

Such persistent questions can be answered, if roughly, by applying a standard of clarity and utility. But by puffing them up to the level of morality, Prof. Donoghue seems to demand a perfect, protective score of 10 — the airless point at which a language sputters and dies.

The BBC, we're pleased, to note, also sought advice from others, including Dr. Robert Burchfield, editor of the Oxford English Dictionary. He believes that whatever changes English is undergoing now are slight compared to past centuries. For him, the issue is not so much morality as accepting reasonable evolution.

That attitude seems to us to be eminently more sensible and we hope that the BBC pursues it. Indeed, the BBC may be able to take both kinds of advice, applying Dr. Burchfield's whenever it uses English and Prof. Donoghue's whenever it uses Latin.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Seeds of Trouble

For some years now, geneticists and agricultural planners have worried about the worldwide loss of genetic diversity among plant crops. With inflation, recession and an energy crisis upon us, that doesn't exactly sound like a heart-stopper. But in the long range, it holds the potential for true biological disaster and, on a considerably shorter time scale, could seriously inhibit efforts of the developing nations to break out of the cycle of poverty.

As a consequence of the Green Revolution and of modern methods of high-yield agriculture, farmers around the world are planting fewer and fewer varieties of crops. The phenomenon is furthest along in the developed countries. In the United States, for instance, just six varieties account for 71 percent of the acreage planted for corn, seeds and silage; two for 42 percent of sugar beets; and three for all the acreage in millet. The same thing is going on in the Third World, with much more dangerous consequences because these countries include the regions of greatest genetic diversity from which plant breeders must draw the resources with which they work.

Maintaining genetic diversity is vital for two reasons. The first is the vulnerability of single varieties to pests, disease and climate change. When huge acreages are planted with a single variety or a few closely related varieties, entire harvests can be wiped out by one disease or by the temporary resurgence of an insect pest. Similarly, the harvest becomes terribly sensitive to any change in climate. At a time when the heavy use of insecticides is constantly upsetting predator-prey relationships and changing the mix of insect populations, and when increased fossil-fuel consumption is thought to be leading to world-

wide climate change, the planting of fewer and fewer varieties is particularly ominous.

Second, there is the need to preserve the genetic resources from which plant breeders can create new strains tailored to changing environments. Only from the large genetic pool that has evolved over eons can new plant characteristics — of disease and pest resistance, length of growing season, water and fertilizer requirements, soil and sun needs, protein content and so on — be drawn. As one UN official put it, "When farmers clear a field of primitive grain varieties, they throw away the key to our future."

What makes this trend even more worrisome is the growing concentration of the world's seed resources in the private holdings of multinational corporations. It has been reported, for example, that a single company, United Brands, holds two-thirds of the world's banana seeds. Access to and information about the contents of such corporate seed banks is generally limited to employees of the particular company. Plant breeders in Third World nations are thereby excluded from access to vital resources that came from their own countries to begin with.

A recent international study recommends a UN emergency fund to collect and maintain genetic reserves in a number of regional banks (a single bank is too vulnerable to biologic accident). There are suggestions that no laws allowing exclusive rights to plants be allowed. Others are trying to think up ways to preserve diversity in farmers' plantings. Whatever the right answers may turn out to be, at least one conclusion is clear — current agricultural practices bear the seeds of future trouble.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
November 14, 1904

PARIS — The most original race yet conceived, says Le Matin, was that run yesterday at the "Quatre Chemins" crossroads by 19 competitors with wooden legs. A great crowd assembled to see the curious competitors, who were lined up along the curbstone with wooden legs of all colors, sizes and designs, some of them shining with a Sunday varnish and others covered with rubber. They started on a four-kilometer race on the Rue de Flandre. The progress of the brigade was heroic and watched by all the boys in the area. The winner covered the first half of the distance in the remarkably short time of 12 minutes and won a prize of 25 francs.

Fifty Years Ago  
November 14, 1929

BONN — Frau Alexandra Zoubkoff, the former Princess Victoria of Schaumburg-Lippe, sister of the former Kaiser, died this morning in a local hospital, aged, bankrupt and deserted by her boy husband, a Russian dancer whom she wed just two years ago. A rejuvenation operation, which she reportedly underwent when she was 59, and which she declared had "made her a girl again," failed to give Frau Zoubkoff strength to fight her illness. Her 25-year-old husband, Zoubkoff, was exiled from Germany a year ago. It was said that he had been the cause of the princess' financial difficulties which led to her bankruptcy. She sued for divorce just nine days ago.



'Why, Dear Uncle, How Very Nice of You to Come! I Would Like to Discuss With You the Possibility of a Small Loan . . .'

## Finally, a Flicker of Hope in Cambodia

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — As the reality of the human disaster in Cambodia has been brought home to us in recent weeks, Americans have responded: contributing to relief agencies, volunteering, pressing for government action. But some people wonder how much the effort will really help — how much aid will get through the physical and political bottlenecks.

So it is important to report that food is reaching Cambodia now in substantial quantities, and getting to the hungry. European and U.S. relief workers are observing the distribution. The mechanics of transportation are slowly improving. Convoys are starting to carry supplies from Phnom Penh out to the countryside.

That is the picture drawn in the first-hand reports from relief workers in Cambodia. It should not be taken as optimistic. People are still starving and dying. The obstacles to distributing food in a shattered society are enormous. More fighting could bring more disruption. But outside help is making a difference.

### Distribution

It will take 1,000 tons of outside food a day, experts say, to prevent mass death by starvation. The world is sending the food. The problem is how to get it to the population in a country that, after the destruction of war and the Pol Pot regime, has one railroad engine working — feebly — and perhaps 100 trucks, and no mechanical loading equipment in the ports.

Life and death are measured out in trucks and forklifts. And they are coming. Since the big effort started, a few weeks ago, 23 trucks have been brought in. United plans to have another 125 in Cambodia by the end of this month. Oxfam is flying in 50 trucks; 2 a day on a huge cargo plane.

The country's one deep-water port, Kompong Som, has ships waiting to unload because the facilities are so primitive and the dockworkers so weak. But the relief agencies believe they can ease that bottleneck. Their target is to bring 20,000 tons a month through Kompong Som.

The other main hope, apart from airlifts of high-priority medicines and other items, is to move barges and ships up the Mekong River through Vietnam to Phnom Penh. The Heng Samrin government in Cambodia approved use of the Mekong on Nov. 4. The French hospital ship Isle de Lumiere, loaded with 1,000 tons of rice, has started up the river. The agencies hope this route will eventually handle 10,000 tons a month.

Much attention has focused on the Heng Samrin government's refusal, so far, to let relief come in by truck from Thailand, in the west. The Vietnamese-backed regime has denounced this idea as a trick to supply remnants of the Pol Pot forces in the border areas.

Americans see the attitude of the Cambodian regime toward the land route as heartless politics, designed to starve out the Pol Pot soldiers — and many innocent people with them. But we should try to understand that, after what that country has been through, there are reasons for fear. Prof. James Matlack of Hampshire College, who was there in September, says:

"They are survivors. They think it is a miracle that they are there when their relatives are killed. So they have a more fragile sense of survival than we may easily understand. They fear the return of a political situation in which they may be killed."

The crucial thing, in any case, is to get food to the living by any means we can. We must not let critical feelings about the obstacle to the land route interfere with the

generous response that is coming from both Americans and Europeans to the desperate need in Cambodia. The test is whether that response is proving effective on the ground. And it is.

Relief agency representatives in Cambodia say the government is becoming more confident and cooperative in its dealings with them. It is appealing openly for help from the West, not only food but long-term aid for agriculture, communications, transportation. (U.S. law now bars any official aid except emergency food relief.)

The relief agencies and a new government relief committee have just organized a convoy of 30 trucks

to carry food to the northeast Cambodian areas of Kratie and Stung Treng. That is significant as an example of joint effort in a first attempt to distribute food so far, up to 200 miles, from Phnom Penh. It tells something about travel conditions that the agencies expect the road trip to take 10 days.

### Great Unknown

The great unknown is the part of Cambodia west of Phnom Penh, which the Vietnamese have in effect kept sealed off since they invaded it last January. Hundreds of thousands of people may be trapped in villages there without adequate food. Their fate may depend on

whether the Vietnamese now go ahead with a military effort to wipe out the last of the Pol Pot army along the Thai border.

Common sense cries out for a political solution that would give the blue-blooded people of Cambodia a chance for reconstruction. But given history, Western countries can play only a limited political role. What we can do, and must, is help the Cambodians survive. Guy Stringer, an Oxfam man in Phnom Penh, estimates that if the world's promises are kept, "A good proportion of the people will be just about alive by April, when the next harvest is due."

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## Carter's Wishful Thinking

By David S. Broder

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — On the face of it, President Carter's political fortunes are slowly improving. His straw-poll victory over Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and California Gov. Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. among those attending last week's meeting here, was the latest bit of evidence that his grip on power has not been shaken by the official surfacing of his intransigent opposition.

This week will bring him another such victory, in the Florida Democratic convention. Once again, Carter backers will claim this as proof that he has withstood the initial shock of the Kennedy candidacy and is now consolidating his strength for a successful counterstrike.

That is wishful thinking, if not deliberate self-delusion.

### Contrived

Indeed, the petty maneuverings of the campaign, the contrived committee and convention straw-votes of confidence in the president, are being overshadowed by the near-collapse of Carter's strategies for dealing with the crucial problems of the nation and the world.

Events of recent days suggest — more strongly than ever — that time may have run out on Jimmy Carter. On the questions that really count in people's minds, Carter looks like a man who is trapped in a no-win situation by the failure of his own past policies to anticipate today's predicaments.

His past efforts to control inflation by tugging down the budget deficits and by mild jawboning of business and labor have failed so badly that his own inflation fighter, the candid Alfred Kahn, is not willing to predict how bad the price spiral may be.

Effective leadership in the anti-inflation battle has passed to the Federal Reserve Board's Paul Volcker, whose policies Carter cannot challenge without precipitating a run on the dollar.

Volcker is pushing interest rates to historic heights that are choking the housing industry and will produce a serious — perhaps severe — recession. The wave of layoffs now going through the auto industry is a signal of rising unemployment to come.

On the energy front, Carter and the Democratic Congress — with the latter bearing most of the blame — squandered two years passing a mild conservation program, while doing their best to delay or disguise the inevitable and needed price hikes that might actually have curbed consumption quickly. With U.S. demand largely unchecked, the foreign oil cartel has pushed energy prices to brutal heights anyhow.

### Letters

#### Prof. Safire

We were all curious to know who would throw the first mud in the Teddy Kennedy campaign. Predictably, it is our old friend, Prof. Dr. (Wilhelm) William Safire, self-anointed psychoanalyst.

Prof. Safire's psychodrama study "A Prelude to Chappesquidick" (IHT, Nov. 1) would appear to show conclusively that anyone getting a speeding ticket is unfit to run the country. Sen. Kennedy included.

Using the same scientific tools (basically a stiletto), may I apply a similar form of extrapolation? A rather mediocre journalist (hence admirably qualified) is invited to join the Nixon administration. When the first news of Watergate leaks out, he quits.

It can thus be scientifically proven that when faced with a crisis, the now well-known journalist "panicked and tried to escape." Unlike Teddy Kennedy, who paid his \$35, the journalist was not convicted.

As Prof. Safire is interested in new words, he might be interested in one which I have coined to describe his scientific effort: "silly-gism."

ELWOOD A. RICKLESS.

London.

#### Call for Action

Shame, humiliation and frustration will be the sentiments of all Americans who watched the infinitely sad spectacle of their blindfolded and shackled compatriots in Tehran being shoved around like bales of straw by a bunch of strutting Iranians.

Instead of expressing concern, instead of asking everybody under the

sun to help us, instead of waiting meekly in Istanbul to be received by the lunatic in Qom, we must recapture our traditional sense of honor and national pride and start issuing a few ultimatums of our own.

Come on Jimmy Carter, let's go!

J.W.M.

Paris.

Arabs and OPEC

In the editorial "Merchants of Myth" (IHT, Oct. 22), The New York Times comments, "John Connally and Henry Jackson seem to forget that most OPEC nations are not Arab." This is an interesting comment and leads me to ask why, if that is so, in general only the Arabs are singled out for criticism by the West when prices are increased by all the OPEC nations?

ABDUL AZIZ KANOO.

London.

Curtain Call

In the notice of the memorial service that was held (IHT, Oct. 31) for Justus Addiss, you note that "he was stage manager for 'A Member of the Wedding' starring the late Ethel Waters, Julie London, and Janet De Gore."

The star was Julie Harris and wasn't the little boy Brandon de Wilde?

ANITA MEYER.

Kingston-Upon-Thames, England.

Editor's note: A check of the records shows that Brandon de Wilde indeed played the role of the little boy. Julie Harris won an award for her role, although Ethel Waters was the "star." Janet De Gore was in the original cast, but Julie London was "The Member of the Wedding."

## On Opening Shutters In Moscow

By Mort Rosenblum

PARIS — After Helsinki, after Belgrade, diplomats are again in search of a common language to bring the West and East closer together on information issues to be discussed next year in Madrid.

Diplomats tend to favor step-by-step bargaining, with joint compromises leading toward some middle ground. This is an admirable approach in some areas. In regard to press freedom, compromise is out of the question.

But there is a basis for improvement.

At a recent forum in Venice at the Giorgio Cini Foundation, editors from Tass and Pravda were candid on the subject: The Soviet system has no role for press freedom. Under its ideology, information is at the service of the state for the greater good of all.

Dissidents deserve no voice, under the Soviet approach, because they represent only a handful and their disruptive comments might detract from the positive spirit necessary to achieve goals determined by a higher order.

Few Western editors ever will embrace these principles. And few will give up their own.

The Western press is hardly perfect. We set a goal of giving fact without opinion but must, at the same time, provide context and analysis. This somewhat subjective approach to objectivity is vulnerable to human failing.

But we have a clear purpose. We attempt to assemble facts and to hear as many sides and interpretations as possible in covering an event. To the extent that we can keep ourselves out of the elements of judgment, we are good or bad journalists.

### Take Comfort

Under this system, readers at least can take comfort in the assurance that responsible journalists, though sometimes in error, do not intentionally mislead.

With all of its faults and failings, this Western-style system of reporting is the only protection a citizen has, anywhere in the world, from official and private manipulation of the truth.

It is pointless, therefore, for one side to demand that the other alter its basic principles. Instead, ways must be found for the two systems to overlap without one hampering the other.

Soviet officials can afford to allow Western reporters more access to sources without endangering their own control of the domestic press. And Western editors can strengthen their case by assuring that reporting is done well.

Here one might consider the imagery of a window and shutters.

There will be reporting, however tightly closed the shutters or dirty the glass. But Soviet authorities might be persuaded that it is in their interest to open the shutters wider, allowing the West a better look at their society. And Western journalists can keep the glass cleaner, reducing inadvertent distortion, by exercising responsibility, respecting sensibilities and preparing themselves carefully.

A major test is already in preparation. In accepting the 1980 Olympics, Kremlin officials realized they were opening the shutters to an unprecedented number of Western journalists who will see far more than sporting events.

At the same time, journalists planning to visit the Soviet Union know that what they write will be scrutinized carefully. If the government is annoyed, there may be no immediate consequences, but future access to the Soviet Union might become even more difficult than it has been in the past.

It will be a difficult test. Up to now, most journalists reporting from Moscow have been seasoned observers, well aware of the partisan pitfalls of their sort of window washing. They have learned how to convey sensitive information in clear terms within a system which opposes their style of journalism.

Soviet authorities have grown accustomed to frank reporting, but they have been able to watch over the relatively small group of resident Western correspondents.

They must soon deal with legions of new reporters, many of them more comfortable in locker rooms than corridors of power.

If all goes well, the shutters may remain more open, and there will be a freer flow of reliable information between the East and the West. A more relaxed atmosphere in Moscow would likely mean a lessening of restrictions on Soviet correspondents in Western countries.

But neither Madrid nor the Olympics will change the basic rules. The role of the press is imbedded deeply in political ideologies. It will not be changed lightly, in any society.

Mort Rosenblum is the editor of the International Herald Tribune.



# How The Morgan Bank can help you manage currency exposures



From left: Alastair Hunter-Henderson and Morgan IMM head John Haselme depart for a client meeting abroad; Roberto Mendez, head of IFM, confers with Rimmer de Vries, Morgan's chief international economist; Frank Arman is in charge of the bank's Foreign Exchange Services in New York.

In today's fast-moving currency markets, a major concern of chief executives and financial officers is the effect of foreign exchange exposures on corporate profits. They need to know what's happening in the markets, what it means to their companies, and what they can do about it. Because every company is different, a one-package service isn't enough.

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work with you in refining your reporting systems to monitor exposures, and in setting up a management system to control them.

□ Our International Financial Management group can help you with your financing needs anywhere in the world. IFM specialists analyze your situation and point out the financing options that are open to you, including non-bank sources. Then they design a financing plan suitable to your overall currency exposure, and work with you to carry it out.

□ Our Foreign Exchange Services team is your information link to both the day-to-day developments and the longer-term trends in currency markets. Positioned alongside each of our exchange trading desks around the world, members of this group tailor their analyses and

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## The Morgan Bank



Movies in London

## 'Yanks': Just Another Straining Film

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, Nov. 13 (IHT) — "Yanks," John Schlesinger's latest, is a lace valentine to England's finest hour. It has been greeted here with a royal charity premiere and, stirring memories and deep curiosity, it is crowding the Odeon on its initial engagement.

Set in a northern English village, 1942-1944, when U.S. soldiers arrived to train for the invasion of the Continent, it seeks to stress the uneasy relationship between the imported warriors and the natives. There is a clash of inferiority complexes and resentment on both sides.

The townsfolk, especially the elders, are envious of the well-heeled visitors and fearful for the honor of their women. "They're overpaid, oversexed and over here," was a common complaint heard in the pubs, while the GIs, disgruntled at having been conscripted and shipped overseas to again make the world safe for democracy, are bewildered and unhappy amid the alien corn. Corn is le mot juste, for Schlesinger has ladled out the syrup in copious doses.

The advent of the Yanks to upset the humdrum of the provincial community is an arresting preface. "Yanking," fraternizing with the wartime guests, came into usage at that time and was discussed — pro and con — in the British press. The term, as intended, had salacious connotations and Schlesinger's double-decker scenario is almost entirely about "yanking."

A sassy U.S. captain dallies with a highborn lady whose husband is absent on active duty, and a kitchen sergeant from Arizona wins a shop

girl's affections from her soldier fiancé who is later killed in action. The girl's parents bitterly disapprove of the sergeant's intrusion, but he has problems of his own, being unable to consummate the affair due to a biological failing. When D-day dawns the Americans depart. A local bride presses through the watching throng, making her way with the loud announcement that she is pregnant. "So's half this bloody town!" shouts out another woman.

### Camera Sense

Schlesinger has a keen camera sense and his scenes of military musters and the bleak English town of the war years have an authentic ring. As a dramatist, alas, he is in need of first aid. A more cliché-ridden and maudlin script has not been seen this side of television soap-opera. Everything is according to predictable regulation, the humor weighs a ton and the characters are off-met robots: the ailing mother with her stern advice, her stiff-upper-lipped husband, their little son who enters into commerce with the GIs, the snappy U.S. officer ignorant of geography, the haughty mansion chatelaine, the innocent Tommy doomed to death, the Arizona sergeant with his moist recollections of desert sunsets, his sidekick on the hunt for acquiescent females, the publican who tosses chamber pots. There isn't an original in the carload.

Nor is there — as there should be — the ever-felt anxiety of war hovering over all, laying hold of the personages with its ghostly hand and motivating their behavior. As a last-minute measure we see the girls

rushing for a final glimpse of their beaus as they scramble into the waiting railroad coaches to take them to battle. The sequence was evidently inspired by the memorable one in King Vidor's "Big Parade," in which the French girl runs after the truck that is carrying her lover to the front. The emotions that scene stirred somehow fail to flare in this imitation and "Yanks," as is the drawback of recent war films, leaves one singularly unmoved despite its constant straining.

Of the large company assembled it is Richard Gere as the army cook, Lisa Eichhorn as the shop girl, Rachel Roberts as her mother and Vanessa Redgrave as the lady who stoops to "yanking" who acquit themselves best in humanizing their stenciled assignments.

On the screen we have had the Gospels according to Cecil B. De Mille, Sidney Olcott, Fasoloni, Zeffirelli and George Stevens. Now it is the turn of Monty Python productions, which in an earlier exploit mocked the quest for the Holy Grail.

In "Life of Brian" (at the Plaza) the Christ story is spoofed by thinly-disguised means. At Brian's birth the Three Kings bearing gifts come to his Bethlehem manger by mistake. The misidentification happens again when Brian reaches manhood and recurs fatally before Pilate. Brian is nailed to a cross at a mass crucifixion at which the crucified bawl "Look on the Bright Side of Life."

The Monty Pythons, like Lennie Bruce, have not been informed that no crucifixion is a subject for mirth among the civilized.



Richard Gere and Lisa Eichhorn: Oversexed and over here.

As the English queen forbade the shooting on English soil of a project by a Danish sensation-seeker to make a film on Christ's sex life (he was refused permission in France, Denmark and elsewhere, too) the Monty Python burlesque has evoked controversy that should aid it financially. It is to be debated by a television panel, although the censors have already licensed it. It is of crude, rude quality, tasteless and witless, but it is so more illiterate than "Jesus Christ Superstar" which presents the Crucifixion but omits the Resurrection. A piece of school-boyish blasphemy, it is within its rights in a free land, but it is just another silly movie.

The 1979 London Film Festival (Nov. 15-Dec. 2) is devoted to the outstanding motion pictures of the

### Arts Agenda

**DUESSELDORF** — The Deutsche Oper am Rhein will open a Russian cycle on Nov. 29 with a new staging of "La Cenerentola" which, like the other productions in the cycle, will be conducted by Alberto Erede and staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle. Also included are performances of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Nov. 30, Dec. 3), "L'italiana in Algeri" (Dec. 1, 9), "Il Tarcio in Italia" (Dec. 5) and "La Cenerentola" (Dec. 7). Among the singers participating in the series are Herta and Hans-Joachim, Gerd Schellhorn, Trudis Schmitt, Douglas Ahlstedt, Michael Cossin, Paolo Montecassini, Maria Rindler, Peter-Christoph Ronge and Michael Smith.

**PARIS** — The mezzo soprano Teresa Berganza, accompanied by the guitarist Ernesto Blasco, will occupy the one-hour, 6:30 p.m. spot at the Theatre de la Ville through Nov. 17 with a recital program devoted to Spanish songs.

## Digital Recording

### Decoding the Sound of a New Process

By John Rockwell

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Digital records, the first radical change in the basic method of sound recording since the advent of the electrical process in 1925, have begun to appear in the marketplace, albeit in a not-yet-pure form. Unlike most previous innovations, pioneered by audiophiles and classical-music lovers, digital recording is already being used extensively in Los Angeles, which boasts the world's greatest concentration of sophisticated pop-music studios.

The digital recording process, which uses computer technology to reduce sound to a multitude of "bits" encoded in binary language, is beginning to replace the older "analog" systems now in use. Because digital recording is only information about sound, rather than an image of the sound, it is not subject to distortions of tape hiss and print-through that occur when a conventional tape is copied. Overall range and responsiveness are appreciably greater.

Classical music, with its narrower repertoire and wealthier, more sophisticated public, has generally been more open to high-fidelity innovations than the pop market. But as the age and affluence of the pop audience drifts upward, its appreciation of well-engineered records grows proportionately.

### Not Totally Digital

Digital discs are on the market already, but they will not be totally digital until the digital playback systems are put into general use. Thus today's so-called digital discs were at least recorded and mixed with digital equipment. The first example of a major pop performer on a major label was by Cooder's "Top Gun" on Warner Bros. Special care was taken with the pressing for this disc, and that plus the digital process produced a remarkably clean, clear record.

There are three digital recording systems currently in use. A company in Salt Lake City called Sound-

stream rents its facilities, and a number of classical discs in particular, on a variety of labels, have appeared using Soundstream equipment. Sony calls a four-track digital machine with the capacity to edit, and 3M has been leasing a more complex, 32-track machine, which works in conjunction with a four-track "master" recorder. This device, on sale at \$150,000 a unit, is favored by many in the pop-music market because it can accommodate the multitracked textures.

The 3M Corp. has not made a machine on which editing — the snipping and splicing that is also a common feature of most pop-music

were more common in the first months than they are now. A more basic problem is the lack of editing capacity, although this should be only a temporary difficulty, because the principle behind digital editing is apparent enough.

Another problem is the sheer newness of digital and the apprehension musicians and producers naturally feel in abandoning equipment they understand for something different.

### Reservations

"I think people are very excited about the sound quality," said Tom May, studio director at A&M. "But I think they have some reservations about the equipment."

Part of the reservations have to do with the small number of machines available, and their considerable cost at a time of inflationary belt-tightening. Right now the rental fee for the 3M equipment is \$4,000 a month, high even in the luxurious world of the Los Angeles recording studio. At the Record Plant, that translates into an extra \$25 an hour to the client outside the already considerable price of \$150 to \$210 an hour for studio time.

Quite apart from the money, however, there is the further irony that digital has come along just at a time when many artists in popular music are trying to arrest the march of technology and create records that sound more primitive. Lee Herschberg, director of engineering at Warner Bros. in Burbank, is one person who feels this way.

He said: "My philosophy is not to make records for a \$300,000 but to make the best record possible — because a great-sounding record will sound better on any system. But it is ironic that when all this equipment and some of the best engineers in the world are all playing through their own amplifiers and hadn't changed the tubes in them for 10 years."

The digital system won't be a real test in the marketplace until digital playback equipment is introduced. In the meantime, however, still several links in the recording studio that could be switched to digital — the microphone and the control panel, to name two, are right now, there are some who think that digital recording played back in the studio approaches perfection in sound reproduction.

"I can't say that I hear anything missing," May said. "But I don't hear as well as I did 20 years ago. I do worry about the incompatibility of the various systems. I have a feeling that if the various companies don't get their acts together and agree on something, somebody should step in and make them."

"We've always had the capability of producing far better sounding records than are on the market now," Herschberg said. "It just depends on what people are willing to pay. It's up to the record-buyer in the end."

**Because digital recording is information about sound, rather than an image of the sound . . . overall range and responsiveness are appreciably greater.**

### Music

## Detroit Symphony Shows Virtuoso Style

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 13 (IHT) — For the Detroit Symphony Orchestra to make its first European tour on the heels of the Boston and Cleveland ensembles might seem to be a rash act, but last night's concert at the Salle Pleyel — the 10th of 24 appearances in eight countries — showed that the Detroiters have nothing much to fear from comparison with better-known orchestras.

There is additional interest in this tour, because the Detroit orchestra is beginning its third season under the musical direction of Antal Dorati.

The Budapest-born conductor, now 73, has held the musical directorships of many ensembles in Europe and the United States in his much-traveled career, and he has acquired the reputation of a solid orchestra-builder and an artist of broad musical sympathies.

His Detroit programs have acquired a far more than local interest, and the orchestra, after a lapse of almost two decades, once again has a recording contract (with London/Decca). The tour repertoire comprises 15 works, plus a sprinkling of encores, a relatively large amount of musical baggage to take on such a trip.

On the podium, Dorati is a no-nonsense conductor, spare of beat and more attentive to the long lines of the music than to minute detail. But the detail was there, all the same, for the Detroit Symphony proved to be a virtuoso ensemble in the American tradition, homogeneous in sound and unanimously sensitive to tonal and dynamic nuance.

The prevailing sound, at least in the well-filled Salle Pleyel, came from the brightness of the strings and woodwinds, balanced by a solid but unobtrusive brass section and notable weight in the deep strings.

All of this was apparent in one of the finest performances of Mahler's Symphony No. 1 to be heard here in a long time. The work unfolded expansively, generously shaped by Dorati and rich in tonal subtleties. This is work that leaves soloists and instrumental groups exposed much of the time, and the Detroiters acquitted themselves handsomely.

In the first half of the program, Yehudi Menuhin was the violin soloist in the Brahms concerto, which had its ups and downs. The second movement was ravishing in its conversation between solo violin and woodwinds (led by the first oboist), but the rigors of the two outer movements often found the soloist

at something less than his best form. The concert opened with a rare Haydn item, the overture to his opera "L'isola Disabitata," which was neatly dispatched by the orchestra — and served as a reminder that Dorati has recorded more Haydn than any conductor ever has, and is still going strong.

He is something of a diplomat, too. When encore time came, he reminded the audience that the Detroit Symphony had acquired the French tradition at the hands of Paul Paray, who died recently at 93, and who for a dozen years in the 1950s and '60s the orchestra's director. He then proved it with a delicately evocative extract from Ravel's "Rapsodie espagnole." Then he offered "a piece by a French composer, played by an American orchestra in the Hungarian manner," namely, a swaying account of the march from Beethoven's "Dante and Faust."

**Remaining tour dates:** Nov. 14, Berlin; 15, Brunswick, West Germany; 16, Dusseldorf; 19, London; 20, Stockholm; 22, Uppsala, Sweden; 23, Oslo; 24, Sandefjord, Norway; 25, Bergen, Norway; 27, Geneva; 28, Zurich; 29, Lausanne, Switzerland; 30, Basel.

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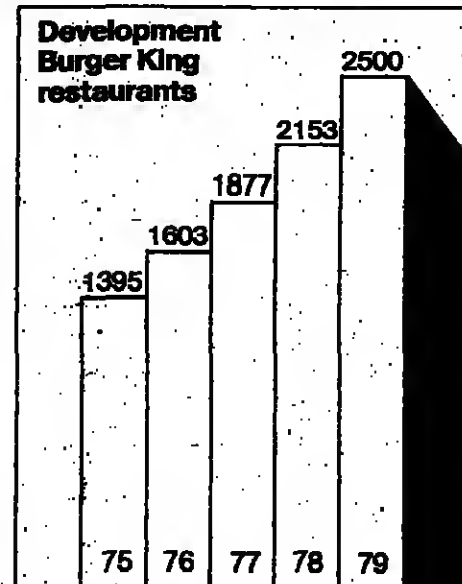
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## U.K.'s EMS Link Said Postponed

By Bhushan Bahrce

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — British officials have put together an impressive case against linking the pound sterling to the exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system. Sources say that the government is expected to make known soon that it has decided not to seek membership at this time.

However, Britain will soften the blow by adding that the issue will be kept on the back burner, or officially "under constant review," the sources said.

While eight members of the Council of Ministers have agreed to a joint floating arrangement earlier this year, Britain declined to link the pound to the system. Soon after the Conservative government came to power in the spring, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she would decide on the issue by September. The government subsequently delayed the decision, saying that it would make up its mind in time for the EEC summit, scheduled for Nov. 29 and 30 in Dublin.

A British decision to continue outside the EMS will disappoint those of its EEC partners who had hoped that the pound would be linked to the community's system to stabilize exchange rates. In an interview published last week, Roy Jenkins, the president of the EEC Commission, said he hoped for "the earliest possible favorable decision" on British EEC membership. He said he could no longer see any sensible arguments for sterling to stay outside.

The case against joining the EMS exchange-rate regime rests on three main points:

- The petto-currency role of sterling, which in these days of over-inflation means that the pound is invariably pushed upward, often to levels considered undesirable by British authorities.
- The need to come to grips with money-supply growth. The money supply would be constrained by the EMS obligations to maintain parities within specified margins. This would mean that the pound would have to be kept on a tight rein.
- The recent removal of exchange controls after 40 years of a "sterling area" regime. Officially, the pound is free to move, but in practice the government has been reluctant to let the pound float freely.

Consequently, it would be prudent not to get locked into the EMS rate system while the pound might be subject to buffeting.

British authorities also are worried that the widely divergent inflation rates, and possibly inflation trends, would make the pound unimportant and require them to give priority to stabilizing it.

Swedish Jobless Down

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — Swedish jobless fell to 78,000 persons in October, or 1.8 percent of the work force, down from 2.1 percent in September, the government said today.

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## News and Notes

U.K. car output has slumped by 20 percent this year to 813,000 units due to industrial strife, according to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Apart from disputes in the car industry, there were strikes by truck drivers and engineers. SMMT President Sir Bernie Heath says, "There are no winners in the strikes game — only losers. Lost markets for companies mean lost jobs for their employees." Imported cars took 56.2 percent of the British market in October compared with 51.7 percent in October, 1978.

Standard Oil of California is considering plans for a major modification of its Pascagoula, Miss., refinery so it can process heavier high-sulfur crude oils than is now possible, industry sources say. The company has made no general announcement of the project, which is still under study, but talks with equipment suppliers and company officials indicate that studies have progressed beyond the initial phase and that a final decision on the project will be made in May or June. The converted plant would result in higher yields of gasoline, diesel and jet fuels and heating oil, primarily for the southeastern United States.

Ford-Werke AG, Ford Motor's West German unit, expects record exports this year, with sales abroad in the first nine months at a record 404,484 cars, up 9.9 percent from a year earlier and compared to 472,208 units for 1978. Ford-Werke's most important export market is the U.S., which imported 146,793 cars in the period, an increase of 60.5 percent over the 1978 period. The company says it hopes to maintain the increase in export sales during the remainder of 1979, but gave no exact estimate for overall exports this year. Ford-Werke accounts for 26 percent of West German auto exports and is the second-largest auto exporter behind Volkswagen, the company says.

Siemens' dividend for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 will be unchanged from last year's 8 Deutsche marks a share, the company says.

NV Philips expects 1979 consolidated net profit to exceed last year's 707 million guilders (about \$353 million), but the 7-percent increase reported Tuesday for the first nine months of this year would be a lot for the year as a whole, the company says. It says it expects the sales volume for 1979 not to rise by more than 6 percent from last year, although it adds the 5-percent increase for the first nine months was lower than expected and mainly occurred in the television sector, where as a result of the economic situation, market growth fell short of expectations. Philips will study whether reduced plant time will be necessary in its European television-tube and assembly operations as a result of the disappointing sales and high costs. Sales will depend on whether November and December sales provide further disappointments, the company says.

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Ford-Werke AG, Ford Motor's West German unit, expects record exports this year, with sales abroad in the first nine months at a record 404,484 cars, up 9.9 percent from a year earlier and compared to 472,208 units for 1978. Ford-Werke's most important export market is the U.S., which imported 146,793 cars in the period, an increase of 60.5 percent over the 1978 period. The company says it hopes to maintain the increase in export sales during the remainder of 1979, but gave no exact estimate for overall exports this year. Ford-Werke accounts for 26 percent of West German auto exports and is the second-largest auto exporter behind Volkswagen, the company says.

Siemens' dividend for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 will be unchanged from last year's 8 Deutsche marks a share, the company says.

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## OECD Sees U.S. Slump in 1980 First Half

By Jack Abcaif

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ) — The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development expects real output in the United States to slump by an annual rate of 3 percent during the first half of next year, with a modest pickup during the second half leading to a year-on-year contraction of 1.25 percent.

The OECD estimate, in its annual survey of the U.S. economy, compares with anticipated 2-percent positive growth of real output this year, after 4.4 percent last year.

"Sustained" decline in real purchasing power and the corresponding fall in real consumer outlays, reflecting high inflation and stagnant employment growth, will be mainly responsible for the sharp fall in activity, the survey says.

The OECD expects total domestic demand to shrink by 1.75 percent next year, with the bulk — a negative 3.5 percent annually — during the first six months, compared with growth of 1.5 percent for 1979. It points out that the forecast is based on assumptions which preclude a fiscal stimulus or a significant easing of interest rates, "either of which might induce a rebound in aggregate demand."

"Lengthy Period"

"The deflationary thrust of oil price developments and tighter policy stance on an economy which was already slowing, suggest that a lengthy period of increasing economic slack is in prospect," the survey says. The deterioration of the U.S. economic situation in recent months — falling activity, accelerating inflation, a growing oil import bill and renewed downward pressures on the dollar — has created a difficult situation for economic policy, the survey says.

It notes that unlike earlier recessions, there is little scope for monetary and/or fiscal expansionary measures in the present situation. Such measures, entailing a worsening of domestic demand and cost pressures, could be seen as a departure from the priority on reducing inflation, lead to a weakening of the dollar, and possibly harm confidence and activity, it warns.

The OECD analysts maintain that priority has to be given to the reduction of inflation. They note that its acceleration in the last 12 months can be ascribed largely to nonwage factors, notably the strong rise in the price of food, energy and house ownership. Year-on-year inflation is set to remain "high by historical standards" at 9 percent.

The OECD welcomes as "remarkable" the moderate behavior of wages against a background of worsening inflation, and gives some of the credit to pay guidelines.

The survey says that the United States may have to accept further monetary restraints, as required, to combat inflation and help stabilize the dollar. It concludes that current or even higher short-term interest rates at a time when activity is already falling would mean the risk of an undue weakening of demand.

"This is a risk which will have to be taken in the interests of the U.S. economy and the world at large," the survey says.

The increased uncertainty associated with the energy situation and the inflation problem point to somewhat weaker business confidence and investment demand, as does the reduced cash flow linked with the recession, it says.

It predicts a year-on-year decline of 6 percent in fixed business investment next year, due mainly to a fall of 9.5 percent during the first half, compared with anticipated growth of 1.75 percent this year and 7.1 percent last year.

Housing Starts

With housing funds likely to become scarcer because thrift institutions have to rely increasingly on expensive money-market certificates to maintain liquidity, the bulk of the investment slump will be in the residential sector — minus 17 percent for next year, the survey says. This compares with an anticipated drop of 6.25 percent this year and growth of 4.2 percent last year. However, thanks partly to demographic factors and strong asset demand, housing activity is not expected to suffer an abrupt turnaround, as has occurred in the past. The OECD expects housing starts to average about 1.5 million next year, down from an annual rate of 1.75 million units in the first half of this year.

Government expenditure is set to rise by 0.5 percent next year, up from 0.25 percent this year.

The slowdown in overall real output is seen increasing unemployment to 7.5 percent of the labor force by the second half of next year, from 6 percent in the second half of this year. The OECD expects U.S. net exports of goods and services to remain "an expansionary factor," increasing real growth by almost 0.5 percent through 1980. Estimated 6-percent growth in exports, and stagnant imports, together with the deceleration of domestic demand, should improve the trade balance next year.

Based on the assumption that oil price increases will not above those of manufactured goods, together with further slight improvement in net invisibles, the U.S. current account should show a surplus of \$3 billion next year, compared with an expected deficit of \$3.5 billion in 1979 and a deficit of \$13.9 billion in 1978. "This expected improvement, despite the oil price rise, together with some moderation of inflation, may lead to an improved climate for investment in U.S. assets," it says.

The OECD reiterates that energy developments and policies are not of major importance to the U.S. economy alone, but rather "a matter of great international concern." It criticizes the United States for operating "an implicit subsidy on consumption."

However, it praises the U.S. administration for going "to considerable lengths" to introduce policies more in line with the realities of the current and prospective energy situation, and notes that decontrol will bring a sharp increase in the relative price of oil in the next 18 months "over and above OPEC effects."

"The United States is experiencing a difficult but necessary period of adjustment designed to achieve lower rates of inflation, a stronger external payments position and patterns of energy production and consumption more in line with the new oil situation," the OECD concludes.

Volcker Doubts Rate Peak Near

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From Agency Dispatches

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Analysis also said that investor hopes that a peak in interest rates may be near were dampened by Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker.

Mr. Volcker told a House banking subcommittee that interest rates will not be substantially reduced until the inflation rate also declines.

In an otherwise optimistic appraisal of U.S. chances for success with the more austere monetary measures adopted on Oct. 6, he also warned that a further big oil boost could force the Fed to change its money growth targets for next year.

He said that the overall performance of the economy, especially inflation, which would determine interest rates, rather than the policies of the Federal Reserve.

Mr. Volcker also said that a "very large" increase in oil prices by the oil cartel at its meeting next month could "undermine" prospects for "reaching an orderly economic adjustment, and a fairly prompt turnaround of the inflationary situation" in the United States.

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close										12 Month Stock High Low Div. Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

November 13, 1979

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

November 13, 1979

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13	1.41	13.13

## There's more to structural analysis than cpu time...

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## AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Nov. 13

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## Tokyo Exchange

November 15, 1977	
Yms	148 Mitsubi Hvy Ind.
Chem.	365 Mitsubi Chem.
Gloves	599 Mitsubi Corp.
y. Print	552 Mitsui Co.
Bank	359 Mitsubishi
Steel	552 Nippon Elec.
Motor	552 Nippon Steel
	448 Sharp
	594 Sony Corp
	118 Sumitomo Bank
Air L.	2,488 Sumitomo Chem.
El. Pear.	810 Sumitomo Metal
	409 Toatsu Marine
Steel	125 Toatsu
Brewery	384 Toatsu
	230 Toyota Marine
	353 Toray
El. Ind.	720 Toyota
E. Wico	552

Total: 465.38 / Previous: 645.14  
 6,514.82

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**Due October 15, 1987**  
 Notice is hereby given to Bondholders that during the twelve-month period ending October 14, 1979 US\$10,000 were purchased by Indochina Asia Limited, Hong Kong for the account of such Bank. The principal amount of Bonds remaining outstanding on October 15, 1979 was US\$28,000,000.

**Saga Petroleum U.S. Inc.**

**Page 1**

U.S. \$ 10,000,000

U.S. \$ 10,000.000

### Production Loan

[illegible]

**SAGA PETROLEUM A.S.**

**U.S. \$150,000,000**

**TEN YEAR LOAN**

**CITICORP INTERNATIONAL DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK  
GROUP**

BERGEN BANK

**CHRISTIANIA BANK  
OG KREDITKASSE**

**UNION BANK OF NORWAY  
LTD.**

**ANDRESENS BANK A.S.**

**CHASE MERCHANT BANKING GROUP**  
**DEUTSCHE BANK**  
**COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE LUXEMBOURG**

**CREDIT LYONNAIS**  
**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**

**CITIBANK, N.A.**  
**CREDIT LYONNAIS**  
**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**  
**BERLINER HANDELS-  
UND FRANKFURTER BANK**  
**MIDLAND BANK LIMITED**  
**DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK**  
**(LUXEMBOURG) S.A.**  
**MANUFACTURERS HANOVER B**  
**(GUERNSEY) LTD.**  
**CHRISTIANIA BANK OG KREDIT**  
**UNION BANK OF NORWAY LTD.**

**THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, N.A.**  
**DEUTSCHE BANK**  
**COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE LUXEMBOURG**  
**THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA**  
**CHANNEL ISLANDS LIMITED**  
**CHEMICAL BANK**  
**MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST**  
**COMPANY OF NEW YORK**  
**BERGEN BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.**  
**TEXAS COMMERCE BANK**  
**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**  
**ANDRESEN'S BANK INTERNATIONAL S.A.**

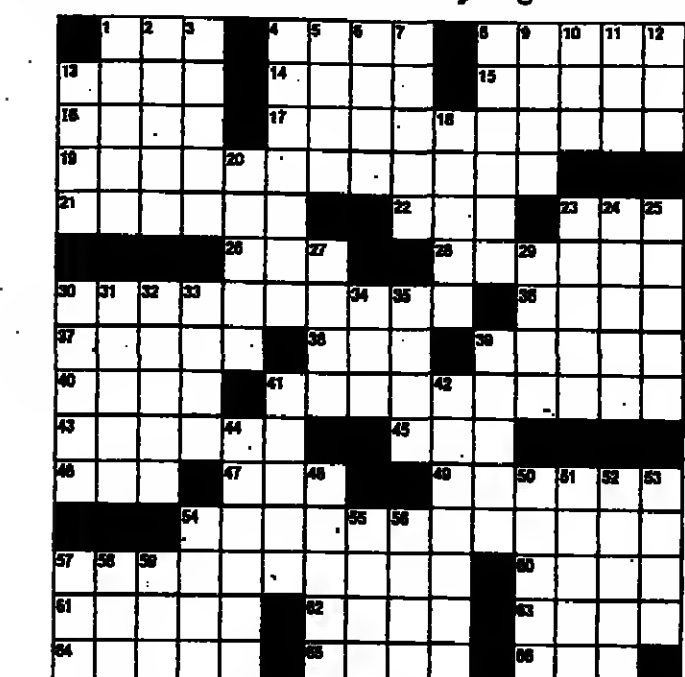
**DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK**

**AGENT**



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

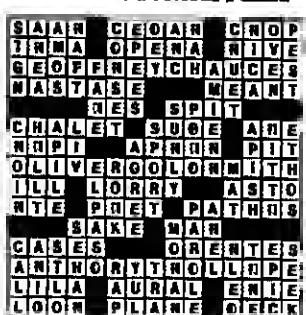
- 1 Word with knee or foot  
4 Sgt. Friday worked for it  
6 Kind of test tube  
12 Tarzan's mate  
14 Dies  
15 Laundry cycle  
16 "Voi che sapete" is one  
17 Streaky pastry  
19 Prop for a promenade  
21 Addition's partner  
22 School subj.  
23 Football pts.  
25 Fed. agency  
28 The Jewish people, as descendants of Jacob  
30 Motorist's manual device  
32 Site of Napoleon's first exile  
37 Birchbark or dugout  
38 Kimono sash  
39 Proboscis  
40 Ray or Moro  
41 Circular arrangement on Salisbury Plain

- 43 Molly McGee's maid  
45 Hereditary helix  
46 Compass dir.  
47 Fluffy scarf  
49 Russian marshal  
54 Source of smooth talk  
57 Any pride or pedant  
60 Minor  
61 "A Bell for"   
62 Escutcheon border  
63 Virginia  
64 King's "I have a..."  
65 Band and Hopper  
66 "He's... Pickin'"  
67 Berlin song  
68 Golf scores

## DOWN

- 1 Weight equal to 200 mg.  
2 Doddering  
3 Arab Legion founder  
4 Da Vinci and Hopper  
5 "He's... Pickin'"  
6 Berlin song  
68 Golf scores

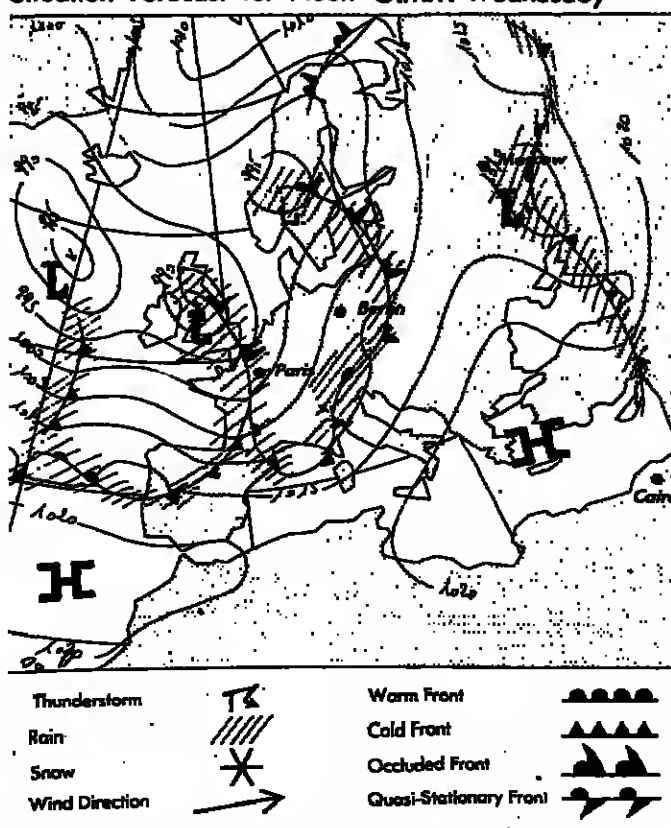
## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

ALGARVE	C 17	F 63	Overcast	MADRID	C 11	F 52	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy	MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Misty	MONTREAL	7	45	Misty
ATHENS	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	4	40	Misty
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	5	41	Rain
BELGRADE	9	48	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	Rain
BERLIN	4	39	Fair	NICE	10	50	Snow
BIRMINGHAM	7	45	Fair	OSLO	8	32	Snow
BUDAPEST	11	52	Fair	PARIS	7	45	Fair
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Overcast
COPTENHAGEN	10	50	Fair	ROME	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	19	64	Overcast	SOFIA	10	50	Misty
DUBLIN	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	3	37	Fair
EDINBURGH	3	37	Cloudy	TORONTO	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	8	46	Misty	TEL AVIV	25	77	Overcast
FRANKFURT	7	45	Fair	TOKYO	13	55	Cloudy
GENOVA	7	45	Rain	TURIN	18	64	Fair
HELSINKI	1	34	Misty	VIENNA	4	39	Rain
HOUSTON	20	68	Fair	WARSAW	4	39	Misty
ISTANBUL	16	61	Fair	WASHINGTON	11	52	Rain
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LISBON	16	61	Shower				
LONDON	5	41	Misty				
LOS ANGELES	28	82	Fair				

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



## Donzebe, the Hybrid Donkey-Zebra, Is Trying to Get a Family Together

JERUSALEM, Nov. 13 (UPI) — The scientists said it could not happen but a hybrid female, the result of a chance mating between a donkey and a zebra, is pregnant, the director of the Biblical Zoo said today.

The donzebe, as she is called at the zoo, has a zebra's striped legs and the body of a donkey and is four years old, said the director, Prof. Aharon Shulov. She is one of three of her kind known in the world.

"In scientific literature it was known to date that hybrid creatures like the donzebe could not give birth," Prof. Shulov said.

He said that, if she produces offspring, "it will be a revolutionary renovation" — a second generation hybrid. Prof. Shulov said he expects the birth in six months.

"It will be interesting to see what kind of creature will be born," he said.

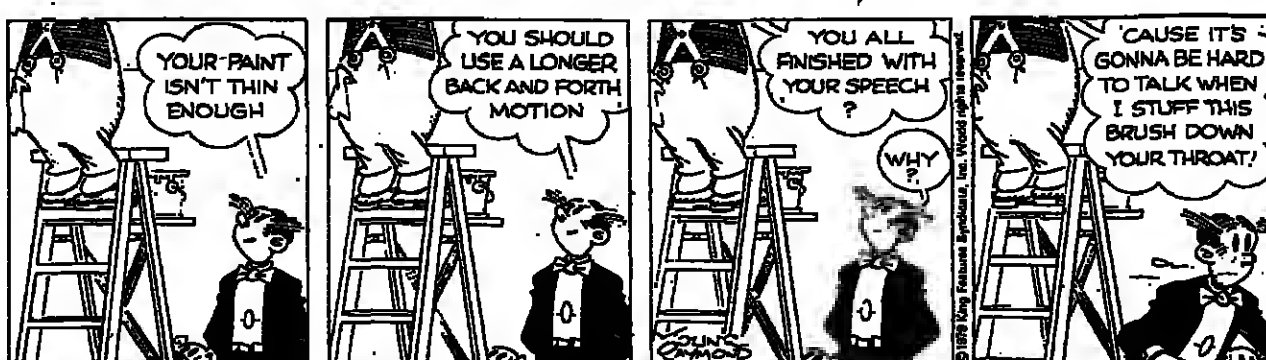
## PEANUTS



## B. C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLEBAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



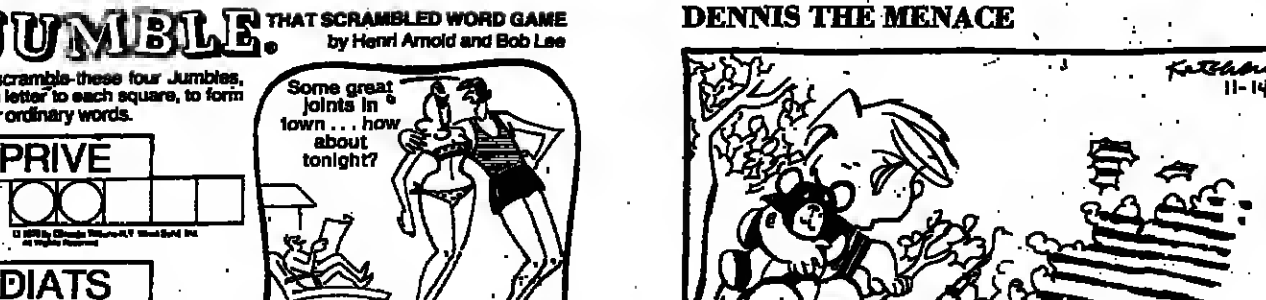
## DOONESBURY



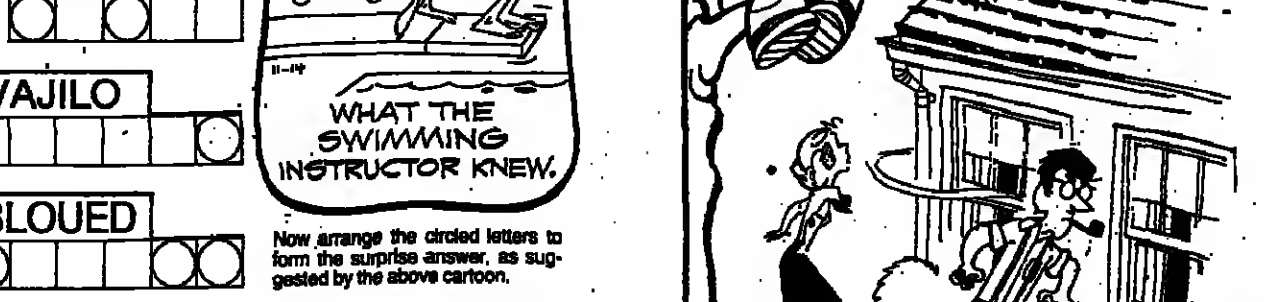
## JUMBLE



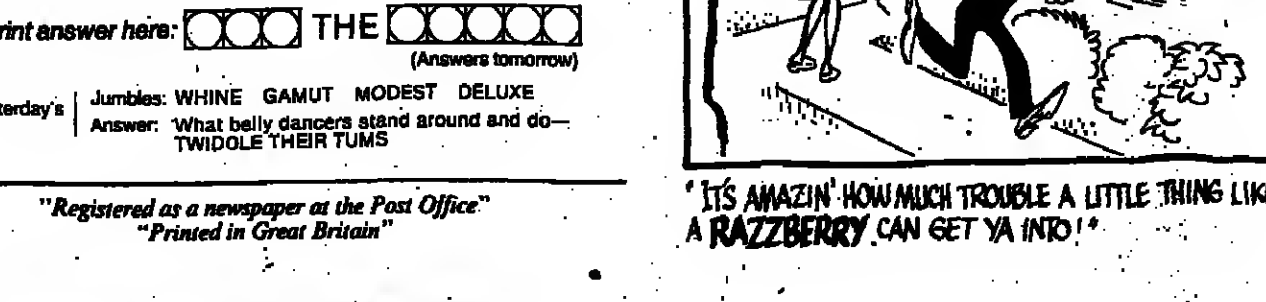
## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## IN EVIL HOUR

By Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Translated from the Spanish by Gregory Rabassa. Harper &amp; Row. 183 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BY grace of the nonpareil translator Gregory Rabassa and the good offices of Harper & Row, we are brought now — after "No One Writes to the Colonel and Other Stories" and "Innocent Eréndira and Other Stories" — to the varied suburbs of his subsequent masterpiece. From "In Evil Hour," we can see "One Hundred Years of Solitude," a "city of mirrors" in the middle of "the most intricate labyrinths of blood." The prospect dazzles.

In a nameless Colombian town — "the most observant town in the whole apostolic prefecture" — where the afternoon dies "with intense pink clouds and the uproar of parrots and monkeys," the people dream at night of elephants of glass and "of an oak tree which, instead of flowers, bore razor blades." They wake in the morning to find "lampions," hand-lettered posters, pasted on their walls and doors. The lampions are by way of rude advertisements for the guilty self of the town; they retail adultery, abortion, incest, treason and murder.

Repressed Memory  
Being the usual compost-heap of rumor, the town already knows its own secrets. It is frightened not so much by the information contained in the lampions as by the stealthy fact of their existence. Who is saying these things out loud, and why? Better that memory should be repressed, as the town tries to repress all that is painful in its imagination and its politics.

Father Angel, whose principal business is to decide which movies are "approved for all," to see in the open-air theater, worries about the lampions because they represent "a case of terrorism in the moral order." The mayor of the town, an apparition appointed to his post after the latest military coup, seeks to suppress the lampions, by curfew and torture, because "in the end we have to preserve the principle of authority." As for the perpetrators, a circus soothsayer consults her cards and explains: "It's the whole town and it's nobody." The lampions, then, are the puppets of bad faith.

Meanwhile, dead mice float in the holy-water font. As if in sympathy, the river rises, bearing the corpse of a cat and a cow. Houses are moved upland to a graveyard. The "passive Syrians" leave town. The judge disappears. Donkeys die from revolvers exploded in their anus, and snakes are blamed. A male telegraph operator communicates with his own true love, a female telegraph operator, by Morse code. We are introduced to chameleons that can't change their colors because they are blind. A certain amount of female hysteria is obligatory.

I should say here that "In Evil Hour" suffers somewhat from a comic-book leftism. Garcia Marquez, on his way from the callow pop-Modernist finger exercises of his early, deracinated short stories, to the mythic detonations of "One Hundred Years of Solitude," hasn't yet taught himself to subvert his politics, nor has he made the empathetic leap that resulted in "The Autumn of the Patriarch." He sounds less like himself at the end of "In Evil Hour" than he does like the Asturias of the vaporous banana trilogy, Neruda at his tom-tom in a lapse of lyric verve, or Fuentes in his recent silly Third World thriller. In the jungle, in the mountains, guerrillas lurk. Among them are barbers and dentists and, probably, Emiliano Zapata's white horse.

The revolutionary dentist of "In Evil Hour" could, in fact, have been a compelling character, and it would have been fun to compare him with the less-than-revolutionary dentist in "Gunter Grass' 'Local Anesthetic,' for whom tartar was 'sanctified hate.' But Dr. Giraldo doesn't dream at all, just as Father Angel amounts to not much more than a pile of important good will. And the mayor, who seems at

the beginning to be acquainted with some subtlety, is exposed as the most merely corrupt. We have to wait for mystifications, occasional bluffs, plus a few grunts and bluffs.

"Rain of Dead Birds"  
There are, though, hints of what is to come. Father Angel remembers the 100-year-old curate of Macondo, who played cops and robbers with the children in the main square, and who reported to his bishop that "a rain of dead birds was falling on his parish." And the hotel itself, the members: "Colonel Aureliano Buendía, self on his way to Macondo to drop up the tuxedo of surrender in the Civil War, had slept on that balcony one night when there were many towns for many leagues around it. It was the same building then, with its wooden walls and a zinc roof, and it used to have no electricity or running water. An old traveling salesman, East of Kentucky, had been a collector of masks hanging in the dining room at the disposal of the customers, and that the masked guests took their care of their needs, in the courtyard, in full view of everyone."

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times  
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE ESTABLISHMENT	by Howard Fast	1
2	JAILBIRD	by Ken Kesey	1
3	THE GREEN RIFTER	by Stephen King	1
4	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT	by Robert L. Fish	1
5	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG	by Norman Mailer	1
6	THE GHOST WRITER	by Philip Roth	1
7	THE FORMULA	by Sieve Shuman	1
8	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
9	THE THIRDS	by John Hackett	1
10	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
11	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
12	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
13	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
14	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
15	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1

## NONFICTION

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	THE COMPLETE SEARS-ROEBUCK MEDICAL DICTIONARY	by Sears, Roebuck & Co.	1
2	AUNT ERMA'S COPE	by Emma Bonaccorsi	1
3	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
4	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
5	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
6	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
7	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
8	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
9	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
10	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
11	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
12	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
13	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
14	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1
15	THE PATRIOT PROGRAM	by Robert R. M. Coates	1

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOUTH was faced with an unusual bidding problem on the diagrammed deal. He heard his left-hand opponent open two hearts — a weak two-bid — and two passes followed. Most experts would jump to three no-trump, expecting to score eight diamond tricks and one trick in the side suits. The singleton heart king is a practical stopper, for West is unlikely to lead the ace. The question for the analysts is how the contract will fare after different opening leads.

If West leads a low heart, South will have his nine tricks immediately and will actually make at least 10 by running his diamonds and leading a club.

After any other lead, however, the contract should fail. Suppose, for example, that West hits on the lead of the heart ace, collecting the king. He should follow with the queen, and South is squeezed — an unusual occurrence at the second trick. South cannot unguard a black suit, and if he throws a diamond, he can be beaten in various ways. The defense can lead and continue either black suit, or even lead a diamond.

After the actual club lead, East shifted to hearts and again the second heart winner proved fatal to South. He threw a diamond, and

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